

A
BRIEFE AND
necessarie Treatise,
touching the cure of the
disease called Morbus Gallicus, or
Lues Venerea, by Vnctions and
other approoued waies
of curing :

Nevvlie corrected and
augmented by WILLIAM
CLOWES of Lon-
don, Maister in
Chirurgerie.

Hippocrati Aphorismos 1.

*Vita brevis, ars longa, occasio praecepti,
experimentum fallax, iudicium difficile.*

AT LONDON,
Printed for Thomas
Cadman, dwelling in
Pauls Churchyard, at the
signe of the Bible.

1585.



Reade without partialitie,
Correct without curiositie,
Iudge not to maliciously,
Condemne not to rashly.

If he be blamde that cureth natures fore,
whats due to him that hurteth it the more?

TO ALL THE true Professours of Chirurgerie, and to the

friendly reader, William Clowes
willeth health in the
Lorde.



Haue at this present (louing bre-
theren, and friendly Reader) to
entreate of that disease, and the
cure of the same, which in La-
tine is called, Morbus Gallicus,
or, Morbus Neapolitanus : but
more properly, Lues Venerea,
that is, the pestilent infection of
filthie lust : a sicknesse verie
loathsome, odious, troublesome, and dangerous. A nota-
ble testimonie of the iust wrath of God against that fil-
thie sinne, which at this daie, not onely infecteth, Naples,
Spaine, and France, but increaseth yet daily, spreading it
selfe throughout all Englande, and ouerfloweth (as I
thinke) the whole world, and therefore is the cure there-
of, most expedient, profitable, and necessarie to be looked
vnto . And forasmuch as the best auoiding and curing
of euerie disease, consisteth in shunning and remouing
the cause thereof, I wish all men generally, especially
those which be infected, to loathe, detest, hate, and ab-
horre that stinking sinne, that is the originall cause of
this infection, and to praie earnestly to God the heauen-
lie Physitian and Chirurgion, for his gracious assistance,

A.iii.

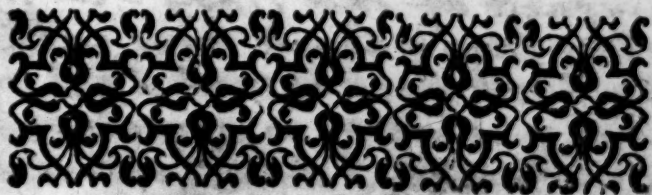
The Epistle.

to the perfect amendement of life, the most safest and surest waie to remoue it. Secondly, I wish all Magistrates, as the second Chirurgeons, appointed of God, euen in the loue of their countrie, and the zeale and care, they haue vnto their countriemen, to haue a watchfull eie; to finde out the offenders in this behalfe. To execute vpon them such condigne punishment, as may be a terrour to the wicked, the rather to abstaine and abandon themselues from such abhominable wickednesse, so filthie in the sight of God and man. Thirdly, the disease being thus ransaked, and these causes, searched, salued, and remoued, I doubt not, by the helpe of God, good bretheren, I shall here set downe a profitable treatise, with sufficient instructions for the cure of the residue of this sickenes, so farre as my learning and knowledge will extende. In the which I haue had no small practise and experience for manie yeares. Herein I purpose not altogether to followe mine owne iudgement, experience, and order of curing: but also the aduice and counsell of such learned men which are accounted and knowne to be the shining starres and light of our most excellent art and mysterie, and haue euer beene found to be the best practised and expert in the curing of this disease, with other griefes and maladies. All which together I haue thrust foorth in this little Booke, I hope, perfectly, and plainly for the benefite, commoditie, and ease of all such as will diligently reade, carefully marke, and truly practise the same. And sith thou shalt heere (good Reader) receiue also at my handes such fruites as I haue gathered out by mine owne travell, and also learned from others, which I haue in practise found to be most certaine and true. Let me craue thy friendly acceptation of my heartie good will, and faithfull zeale to this my countrie and countrie men, whom I see in these daies exceedingly afflicted, with this noisome and perilous sicknesse, vnto whome,
notwith-

The Epistle.

notwithstanding I dare promise no helpe at all, no not
by the best and most souerent medicines in the worlde,
except they be at defiance with this sinne, and wholie
bend themselves to walke in the obedience of Gods ho-
lye lawes. If anie error herein haue escaped my pen, or
if the Printer haue made anie default: which I suppose
some in deede will escape, yea if it were perused and re-
perused with Argos eyes: wherefore, my good bretheren,
and friendly Readers, either curteously amend the faults,
or friendly to admonish me of the same, and vse so
much to thy profit as is found faultlesse: So
shal I find my labors happily bestowed,
and most willingly accept thy
friendly correction.

Farewell.



Faults escaped in the printing.

P Age 2. in the margent, reade, titles and epigrammes,
for titles of epigrammes.

Page 3. line 28. reade disposition, for disstition.

Page 4. line 16. reade cured, for eured.

Page 4. line 18. reade beginning, for beinning.

Page 4. line 25. reade beareth, for bearerh.

Page 5. line 19. reade fir, for ser.

Page 7. line 25. reade Thessalus, for Thessalas.

Page 16. line 4. reade neere, for neece.

Page 29. line 27. reade chirurgeon to the French King,
for, A chirurgeon to the French King.

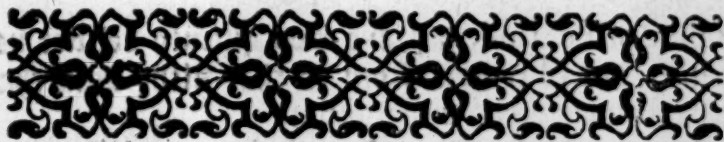
Page 31. line 15. reade, pulueris Ireos florent, for
pulueris florent.

Page 35. line 15. reade Guaici, for Gnaici.

Page 40. line 11. reade 3.j. for j.

Page 46. line 21. read Londoniensis, for londoniencis.

*The Lust Venerea first appeared
like round, hard prominent
swellings like Acorns on the
surface of the Body Viceroy Hutton
fol 2: from whence two called
the Great Pock (not Pox) or
great pustules: in opposition to
the (small) Pock, which are
pustules differing only in magnitude.*



DE MORBO *Gallico.*

¶ The common receiued opinion of the first beginning and spredding of the disease called MORBUS GALLICVS, or LVES VENEREA. Cap. I.



THE disease called Morbus Gallicus, or Lues Venerea, did first appeare, as the learned Physicians Monardus, and Montanus, and that learned Chirurgeon Iohannis de Vigo, with others, doe affirme, in the yeare of our Lord God 1494. in the moneth of December, when the French King took his iourney to reconer the kingedome of Naples, at which tyme happened amongst the Soldiers and people, this disease to appeare: which was at that tyme termed by the French men Morbus Neapolitanus, but they of Naples called it Morbus Gallicus, which name hath so in common spech remained with vs vntill this day. I doe not here purpose to argue to the contrary, but onely I meane to deliuer plainly the whole order of the cure, according to that talent which God hath giuen me.

First I saye, the disease it selfe was neuer in mine opinion moze rife among the Indians, Neapolitans, yea in Italie, Fraunce, or Spaine, then is at this daye in the
A. I. Realme

De Morbo gallico.

Realme of England, I praye God quickly deliuer vs from it, and to remoue from vs that filthy sinne that breedeth, nurseth, and disperseth it.

The causes
of this disease
in England.

It is wonderfull to consider the huge multitudes of such as be infected with it, and that dayly increase, to the great daunger of the common wealth, & the staine of the whole nation. The causes whereof, I see none so great as the licencious and beastly disorder of a great number of rogues, and vagabonds, the filthy lyfe of many leude and idle persons, both men and women, about the Citie of London, and the great number of leude Ale-houses, which are the very nestes and harbours of such filthy creatures: which houses were intented at the beginning, Non propter honestatem, Sed propter necessitatem, by meanes of which disordered persons, some other of better disposition, are many times infected, and many moze like to be, except there be some speedy remedie provided for the same.

What num-
ber cured of
this sicknesse.

I may speake boldlie, because I speake trulie, and yet I doe speake it with very grieve of heart, that in the Hospitall of Saint Barthelmew in London, there hath bene cured of this disease, by mee, and thre other, with in five yeares, to the number of one thousande and moze: I speake nothing of Saint Thomas hospitall, and other houses about the Citie, wherein an infinite multitude are dayly in cure, so that vndoubtedly vnlesse the Lord be mercifull vnto vs, and that the magistrates doe with great care, take correction & punishment of that filthy vice, as also for the reformation of those places aboue mencioned. And except the people of this lande do speedely repent their most vngodly lyfe, & leaue this odious sinne, it cannot be but the whole land wil shortly be poisoned with this most noisome sickness.

The Wor-
shipfull Ma-

The worshipfull Maisters of the Hospital can witnesse, that I speake the truth, as also I with them, with what

What grieſe of mynde they are dayly enforced to take in a number of vile creatures, that otherwiſe would infecte many good and honeſt people: ſeking with lyke care to reſtrayne this grievous and beaſtly ſinne, and yet the number ſtill increaſe.

It happened in the houſe of S. Barthelmew very ſeldome, whyleſt I ſerved there, for the ſpace of nine or ten yerres, but that among euery twentie diſeaſed perſons that were taken in, tennie of them had the pockes. And therefore how carefully it ought to be looked vnto, let euery man iudge, that hath care of his owne health, or of the ſafegard of his countrie. And here I proteſt that the very cauſe that moued me to ſet forth this booke, is not to encourage thoſe wretches that wallow in this ſinne, to continue in their beaſtly lyfe, hoping by this booke, or any other whatſoeuer, to be able to deliuer themſelues from this ſickneſſe.

But euen for the loue of my country men, partly to admoniſh them ſpeedely to amend their lynes, leaſt the Lorde God in his iuſte wrath, doe one daye make the diſeaſe to be incurable, either by the order of this booke, or by the knowledge and practiſe of all the Chirurgions in the whole worlde, and partlye to helpe thoſe good and poore people, that be infected by eating or drynking, or keepinge companie vnwares, with thoſe leude and wicked beaſtes, which either for ſhame dare not to be-ware it, or for lacke of good Surgions know not how to remedie it, or for lacke of abilitie are not able other-wiſe to provide for the cure of it.

And laſt of all, to ſhewe the waye of helpe to cure all ſuch as be infected, and by that meanes if it maye ſo ſtande with the good pleaſure of almightie G D D, to ſtoppe the further ſpreading of the ſame.

Thus haue I by longe dygreſſion (although not any thing beſides the matter) ſlipped from ſpeaking
A.y. of

ſters and gouernours of this Hoſpitall heere named, for their great paines & fatherly care vvhich they haue of the poore miſerable creatures in that Houſe receiued, deſerue to haue their names recorded in letters of golde, and vvith titles of Epi-grams, to haue their fame liſted vp vnto the Skies.

De Morbo gallico.

Of the originall of this disease, vnto the complaint of the mightie encrease thereof growne in this lande, all which I referre vnto the good consideration of euery discrete reader, and so I returne to my purposed treatise. &c.

¶ The maner of taking this sicknesse, with the causes and signes thereof. Cap. II.

Howe this
sicknesse is
taken.



This sicknesse is sayd first to be engendred by the accompanying with vncleane women, which although it be moste commonly true, yet it is not alwayes so, nor in all persons. For I my selfe haue knowne bothe men and women grieuously infected with this sicknesse, which haue had those parts that bying the most suspicion thereof, and are most speedely infected, free and cleare from all kinde of maladie or shew of any such disease: whereas if the infection had happened by that meanes, those parts should in reasonable likelihood haue bene first touched, as being most apt to putrisie, by reason of moisture and loosenesse of the part, which engendreth vlcérations of all sortes, Apostumes, dolors, Putrifactions and Pus- tules.

I haue also knowne diuers persons infected, who haue had in all other parts of the bodie manifest signes thereof: as dolors, tumores, vlcers, and venemous pustules &c. And yet in the parts aforesaide, no paine or any signe thereof. So that their opinion is not true which affirme that this disease is engendred onely by the company of vncleane persons.

What should I speake of young children where-of diuers haue bene grieuously vered with this disease, and some of them thre or foure moneths olde, some of them

them a yeare olde, some foure or fīue yeares olde, and some of them fīre or seuen yeares olde, amongst which sorte I cured a wench being twelue yeares of age, in the yeare of our Lord. 1567. who was greatly infected In Kent, with this sicknesse in many parts of hir bodye, hauing there on, painfull nobes, Apostumes and Ulcers, with corruptions of the bones, and yet no signe in the suspected parts, neither was of strength to haue committed any such acte. But it is not to be doubted but that she receiued the infection either from the parēts, or else was infected (as diuers and many are) by suckling the corrupte Mylke of an infected Nurse, for that suche Mylke is engendred of infected blood. And I may not here in consience ouerpasse to forewarne you of suche leude and filthie Nurses, for that the yeare, 1583. It chaunced that thre young children all bozne in this Citie of London, and all of one parish, or verie nere together, were put to Nurse, the one into the countrie, and the other two were nursed in this Citie, but with in lesse then halfe a yeare, they were all thre brought whome to their parentes, grienously infected with the pockes, by their wicked and filthie Nurses. Then the Beeware of
such Nurses. parents seeing them so miserably spoyled and consumed with extreme paines, and being so young, sicke and weake, vnpossible to bee weaned, were forced (as nature doth binde) to seeke all meanes possible to preserve these poore silly Infants, which elle had all dyed most pittifully. To be brieft, or euer those children coulde be cured, they had infected fīue sundry good and honest Nurses. I cured one of the children, and the Nurse which gaue it sucke, the other two children and their Nurses were also in cure by other: but yet one of the thre children (as I vnderstand) dyed most miserably of this noysome and grienous sicknesse.

Thus we see children be infected by filthie Nurses, and

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Some tyme Purles be infected by giuing of sucke to such infected childre. And now to returne to my former purpose : the disease because it hath a flowing matter, being once entered into any part of the bodie, proceedeth on from part to part, neuer resting until it hath corrupted the liuer with the ill disposition of this infection, especiall ye when it toucheth any such part as hath in it an apte disposition to admit such infection : as when the action or force of the agent is wrought and imprinted in the patient, fitly affected to receiue the same forme, & so it disperseth it selfe thowout the whole boile.

Moreouer, this sicknesse is many times bred in the mouth by eating and drinking with infected persons, sometimes in other parts of the bodie, some time by lying in the bed with them, or by lying in the sheets after them. Sometime also it is saide to come by sitting on the same stole of easement, where some infected person frequenteth. Sometymes also such as haue bene cured of this disease, fall into it againe, by wearing their infected clothes. All which causes of this disease, I rather set downe, for that I would thereby admonish as many as shall reade this treatise, to be carefull of them selues, in this behalfe, and to shunne as much as may be, all such occasions. Now all these outward causes being considered, it remaineth that I speake of the inward cause of the nourishing of this disease, which as Nicholas Massa sayth truly, is the Lyuer, whose ill disposition, is as it were the fountaine, roote and spring thereof : for, sith in the Lyuer is made the seperation of all the humours of mans bodie, as by the good temperature and disposition thereof, good humours are bred, euen so by the euill disposition thereof, corrupt humours are ingendred : so that from the Lyuer doe procede the matter of nourishment, and the faculties of nourishment in
all

all the bodie, and it is in respect, the mainteiner of lyfe: and therefore it is not to be doubted, but that the corruption of the L yuer is the roote of this disease.

And if it be objected, that the disease is taken by externall meanes aforesaide: as by eating and drincking, clothes, and by the infected Milke of Nurles, and therefore the L yuer is not the cause. I aunswere, that any outwarde partes, being once infected, the disease immediatly entred into the bloud, and so crepeth on lyke a Canker, from parte to parte, vntill it cometh to the L yuer, where being once entred, it corrupteth the fountaine of bloud, and from thence sendeth forth the infection by the vaines, into euery parte of the bodie.

Thus may this growe at the first or after the cure bled, for if any one parte hath bene lesse vnperfectlye cured, it may some returne againe, & make the disease more daungerous and harder to be cured, then it was at the first beinning.

But to come more orderly to the matter, there be generally thre causes of this sicknesse, that is to saye, the primatiue, the antecedent, & coniunct cause, which I gather thus: The primatiue cause is some bodelye touching, either of some infected bodie, or else by lying in some corrupt shætes, or wearing of infected apparell, &c.

The antecedent cause, is humors, offending in qualitie, or in quantitie, or bothe.

The cause coniunct, is those corrupted humors, or that euill qualitie that resteth, and is settled in the parts affected.

The sicknesse it selfe is of diuers men diuersly defined, but the best doe define it to be an affection of the L yuer, which wasteth the spirits: the effects therof is this: that it corrupteth the bloud, & poisoneth the whole bodie, and

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and breedeth in the parts thereof, paines or aches, blcers, nodes, and foule scabbes, with corruption of the bones: the signes & accidents thereof are these, for the most part venemous pustules, scabbes vppon the forehead, browes, face and beard, and in other partes of the bodie, as about the secret partes, or in the corners of the lippes, and that especially in Infants, sozenesse in the throate and mouth, & paines in the head, ache in the toyntes, and about the shoulder-blades, hippes, thighes and knes, these paynes afflicting most in the night, & ceasing in the daye: a certaine heauinesse and painefull aking of the bodie after sleepe, as though they were broken in sunder, sometimes with all a little feauer, the botch about the share bone, called Bubo Venerea. Many times nodes and filthie abcessions or Apostumes, with corruption of the bones on the head, called Talpa, and vppon the armes & legges called Tophus, especially in olde sicknesses.

The pustules or moist scabbes differ in colour and disposition, according to the humour which most ruleth in them, for some time they appeare read and puffed vp and swelled, and then bloud chiefly ruleth: some time they be read without swelling, hauing filthie matter, and a certaine drynesse about them, and then coler beareth rule in them. Some tymes they be blew and wanne, with grosse matter, and then they procede most of melancholy. Finally, they are some times white, brode and softe, and then fleame hath the dominion. And thus I haue set down what I haue red and found out in practise, concerning the beginning, spreading, causes and signes of this sickness: now it remaineth that I speake of the cure thereof, which shall follow heereafter, God willing. Not in so perfect an order as some learned Clarke could haue set it downe, but yet in such sorte as shalbe both truely and sufficiently expressed,

pressed, to the helpe of the diseased patient. Onely this I shall admonish you, that no man looke for helpe thereby, but such as fully purpose to liue honestly: for that God other wise will bying a curse vpon the verie medicines, and take away the benefit of healing, by that meanes.

¶ The maner of cure, for the disease called
MORBUS GALLICVS, or
LVES VENEREA: and first of
Euacuation. Cap. III.

Eu.



The maner of cure, so farre forth as I meane in this treatise to deale with, consisteth of these partes, that is, of Euacuation, Dyet, & the vse of Vnctions, &c. And Euacuation, which is the first of these, is to be vsed three waies, namely, by purgings, letting of bloud and sweating. Purging first is very necessarie, for that many vse to cure this disease, onely by Euacuation, as here-after shall be declared: especially, when the sicknesse is newly taken, and the nature of the patient strong and lusty. But wee daily finde, that purgings are very seldome sufficient, if the disease hath continued any time, or taken any deepe roote: or if there be in the patient any debilitie or weakenesse of nature, or much abundance of infected humors, or matter dispersed ouer the whole bodie.

¶ Neuerthelesse, we vse to begin our cure with purging, wherein ought the learned Physicion or Chirurgion to be counsailed with. For very well sayde that noble Physicion Hippocrates, that it is verie expedient to purge the digested humor, and in no wyse to moue the vnconcocted and rawe matter. Therefore that which

is.

is

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is thick, is to be thinned, and that which is clammy, must be obsterged, and the obstructed passages must be opened, by conuenient sirupes and waters, & such like, as here-after followeth And the humors being thus riped, are afterwarde to be purged away by Pilles, Potions, and other good Purgations, according to the discretion of the learned Physitian and Chirurgion.

Now here I think it good to set downe what preparatiues, purgations, and pilles, may conueniently be vsed in the cure which I haue often experimented and approved. &c.

PREPARATIVES.

Gualter Brue^l Rec. Sir. Fumar. \mathfrak{z} .iii. Lupulorum, Oximel simpl. ana \mathfrak{z} .i. aqua Fumar. Lapathi acuti Lupulorum, ana. \mathfrak{z} .iiii. & fiat. &c.

AN OTHER.

Arceus. Rec. Syr. Fumar. & mel Ros. ana. \mathfrak{z} .i. aqua Fumar. \mathfrak{z} .iii & fiat.

AN OTHER.

Vigo. Rec. Sir. Fumar. minoris. \mathfrak{z} .i. Suc. End. \mathfrak{z} .vi. aqua Fumar Capil. vener. ana. \mathfrak{z} .i. & fiat.

AN OTHER.

CLOWES Rec. Ser. Fumar. Acetosi, Buglos & Capil. vener. ana. \mathfrak{z} . \mathfrak{z} . aqua Fumar. & Scabi. ana. \mathfrak{z} .i. \mathfrak{z} . & fiat.

AN OTHER.

Banester. Rec. Sene. \mathfrak{z} .i. Polipodii. \mathfrak{z} .i. \mathfrak{z} . Epithimii. \mathfrak{z} .ii. Fumariæ. M.i. \mathfrak{z} . Flor. Cordial. ana. pu. ii. Liquiritiæ Tamarindorū \mathfrak{z} .vi.

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℥.vi. Sebesten. Nu. x. Passularum enucleatarum, ℥.i. Prunorum Damascenorum. Nu. viii. Rab. ℥.ii. Aghrici troch. ℥.iii. Turpeth gumosi. ℥.iiii. Sem. Anisi. ℥.ii. & feniculi, ℥.i. Cinamomi. ℥.ii. Garioph. ℥.i. Spice nard. gr. vi. &c. Let these be grossly powdered, & the Fumitorie bruised, then infuse all together in white wyne and Fumitory water, in equall portions, to wit, ana. lib. i. xii. houres, and that in the hot embers, the mouth of the pot being close stopped: afterwarde strain it. The quantitie is from. ℥.ij. to vi. vnces.

If the bodie be thick and soule, put more-ouer into the infusion, Colocinthidis. ℥.i. This preparatiue must be vsed thre or foure dayes, according to the iudgement of y^e Artess, then the purgation which now shal follow.

PURGATIONS.

Rec. Decot predict. ℥.iiii. put ther to manna. ℥.i. confect. Banester. Hamach. ℥.iii. de succo. Ros. ℥.i. ℥. dia Phenic. ℥.i. & fiat.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Diacathol. confect. Hamech. ana. ℥.iii. sp. diacar- Gualter Bruel thami. ℥.i. ℥. elect. de succo. ros. ℥.i. syr. fumar. ℥.i. aqua Lupulorum. ℥.iii. & fiat.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Cassia fistula. ℥.℥. Diacathol. ℥.i. Elect. de suc. ros. Vigo. ℥.ii. Or in the sted thereof, confec. Hamech. ℥.ii. Make hereof, a small potion with the common decoction. &c.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Elect. Episcopi cass. rec. extr. ana. ℥.℥. elect. de suc. Gualter Bruel ros. ℥.℥. aqua fumar. ℥.iii. & fiat.

℥.ij.

AN

De Morbo gallico.

AN OTHER.

CLOWES Rec. Sene orient, ʒ.i. Passularum mund, ʒ.ii. Cinamo, ʒ.iii. Coriand, Galeng, ana, ʒ.ʒ. Polipodij, quer. Contusi, ʒ. ii. Glychyriza, rasæ. Anisi, ana, ʒ.ʒ. fiat decoct. in Aquæ purissimæ ad tertias. Then take of this Decoction ʒ.iii. where to ye shall ad confect Hamech, ʒ.iii. Diacatholicon Elect. In, ma, ana, ʒ.ii. ʒ. Syr, Fumar, ʒ.i. et fiat.

PILLES

To purge this sicknesse.

Rec, Pil, Hermodact, Cochiaz, Aure, de fumar, de agra, de Colocinthi, de Rhabarb, the dosis of any of these Pills to be taken is, ʒ.i. at a time &c.

PILLES.

Rondeletius.

Rec, Ladani puri, Hipocistidis, ana, ʒ.i. Aloe, ʒ.i. Ambra, Moschi, ana, ʒ.i. Argēti viui loti, in vino, ʒ.ii. Incorporentur, simul cum Sir. Ros, laxatiuo, & fiat pil. whereof the patient shall take euery morning one scruple. But these Pilles must not be taken before the bodie be otherwise euacuated, neither any thing else in those dayes to be vsed.

PILLES.

Rec. Mirabolanorum Emblicorum, Bellericorum indorum, ana, ʒ.ii. ʒ. Speciarum Pillularum Masticinarum, ʒ.ʒ. Stechados, Folliculorum, Senæ, Epithimi, Croci, ana, ʒ.ʒ. Gentianæ, Anisforum, ana, ʒ.i. Polipodij, quercini, Elebori nigri, ana, ʒ.ii. Turpeti fini, ʒ.i. ʒ. Diagredij, ʒ.iii. Zinziberis, Serapini, Cinamomi nucis muscatæ, Ligni Aloes, Tormentilli, Bistortæ, Dictani, Cardui benedicti, Colocinthidis, ana, ʒ.ii, Agarici trochiscati, Rhabbarbari electi, Aloes

Viga

De Morbo gallico.

7

Aloes lotæ, ana. ʒ. ʒ. Theriac optime Galeni. ʒ. vi. & Sirupo acetoso, Make your masse: dosis est, ʒ. i. wherof make ʒ. vi. Pills, and after them. ʒ. other. But beware ye minister not these Pills according to the old English translation of Vigo, for the Dosis is not true there. And this is the summe and effect of the preparing and purging of this sicknesse, which I haue here entreated of. Wherfore I will here conclude, and will now speake of the second kinde of Euacuation. &c.

¶ The order of blood letting. Cap. IIII.



Concerning letting of blood, which is the second kinde of euacuation, I hope it may be lawefull for me to speake somewhat more largely.

It is the opening of a vaine wherein are many obseruations to be vled, especially these three, the strength of the bodie, the constitution of the Ayre, and the motion and place of the Planets. The strength of the patient is to be considered, by view of all the actions of the bodie, that is to say, of the Animall actions, of the Vitall actions, and Naturall actions. For if the patient haue his feeling and mouing powers, with reason, imagination & memory, sounde and good, then is he strong in his animall actions.

And likewise are his vital actions good, if his pulse be strong, and his respiration good, free, and easie, the naturall actions are concoction, distribution, and assimilation: the signes and tokens of them are taken of the vryne, sweate, and the excrements of the belly, all which doe betoken strength, if they be most like to the whole and sound persons. And contrary-wise, they argue weakenesse if they vary, or be verie vnlike to the

B.iii.

sound

De Morbo gallico.

Nota.

Abandon all
such blinde
guides or
hedge Phisiti-
ons and Chi-
rurgions, the
verie scabs or
botches of the
arte, and the
onely authors
of all igno-
rant errors,
flaunder, vvar

sound and perfect partes. It is more-ouer conuenient to looke that the pacient that must bléede, should be neither to young, nor to olde. For children are not commonly letten blood before the age of fozetene yeares, nor olde folkes after thre scoze, except some great cause enforce, and then neither age nor yet the signe, is but little to be regarded. And note, that where the learned Phisition or Chirurgion can not be had for counsell, I am herein to admonish y^e friendly reader in this cause, to take heede, and not to commit them-selues into the handes of euery blinde buszard, that will take vpon them to let blood, yea to the vtter vndoing of a number. For many in these dayes, being in darde no better then runnagates, or vagabondes, doe extraordinarilye, yea, disorderly and vnaduisedly intrude themselues into other mens professions, that is to saye, not onely in letting of blood, but also doe take vpon them farther to entermble and practise in this arte, wherein they were neuer trained, or had any experience: of the which a great number be shamelesse in countenance, leude in disposition, brutish in iudgement and vnderstanding, as was their vnlearned leader and Maister, Thessalus, a vaine practitioner, who when his cunning failede, straight wayes sent his patients to Libia, for change of ayre. This Thessalus was he which in his owne conceit, pleasant fantasie, or rather foolish imaginatiō, sayd, y^e it was possible to make a perfect phisitiō of a rude mā, within the space of sixe monethes. A most certaine president and special note to discouer his grosse errour and ignorance, and a manifest trackt of his irksome opinion the which he published, against that noble Hippocrates, therefore I will leaue him with his fables & rydles, with such other like craking cunbatters, & flaundersous fellowes, which persuaue themselues to be equall with the best, and inferiour to none.

This

This their granud captaine, was by profession a
 Tease lar of Wole, and also the fore-runner of this
 beakly brode following: which doe forsake their ho-
 nest trades, wherunto God hath called them, & do daily
 rush into Whisicke & Chirurgerie. And some of them be
 Painters, some Glasiers, some Tailors, some Weavers,
 some Joiners, some Cutlers, some Cookes, some Bakers
 & some Chandlers, &c. Yea, now a daies it is to apparat
 to see how Linkers, Toth-drawers, Bedlers, Distlers,
 Carters, Porters, Horse-gelders, & horse-leeches, Idlers,
 Apple-squires, Whoremers, balwds, witches, cuniurers,
 South-saiers, & sow gelders, Roages, Rat-catchers, Kū-
 agates, & Docters of Spittlehouses, with such other lyke
 rotten & sincking weeds, which do in towne & Countrey,
 without order, honestie, or skil, daily abuse both Whisick
 & Chirurgerie, hauing no more perseuerance, reason, or
 knowledge in this art, the hath a goale: but a certain blind
 practise, without wisdome or iudgement, & most com-
 monly vseth one remedie for all diseases, and one waye
 of curing to all persons, both olde and young, men, wo-
 men and children, which is as possible to be performed,
 or to be true, as for a Shomaker with one last to make
 a shew fit for every mans foote, and this is one princi-
 pall cause, that so many perish. But to leaue such abu-
 sers of this noble arte & misterie, and now to giue you
 to vnderstand, that in tymes past, those which did prac-
 tise this laudable arte & misterie, were Kinges & Prin-
 ces, with other noble & worthy perionages, which pur-
 chased to themselves eternall prayes, by their excellent
 knowledge in Whisicke and Chirurgerie.

As Apollo, a famous king of Grece, and one of the
 first inuentours and practizers of this noble arte, & after
 him succeeded his sonne Aesculapius, which was great-
 ly honoured & extolled of the Grecians, for curing ma-
 ny of their wounds and griefes.

& discention
amongst vs.

Thessalus re-
tinue or
Disciples.
A troupe of
drouse dog
leeches.

De Morbo gallico.

So likewise was Podalerius and Macheon, the lawfull issue of Aesculapius, two noble Dukes of Grecia, greatly renoummed and praised of the Grecians, for curing of the wounded Soldiers, at the sege of Troy, vnder Agamemnon, Captaine of the Grecians. And after these worthy men, there were verie fewe Kinges and Princes, either of Egypt, Ethiopia, Arabia, or other prouinces, which did not a little esteeme of this excellent arte of Medicine: as Euax, Atalus, and Metridates, Iuba, Gentius, and Lysimachus, Apis, Auicen, Auerroes, Aristotle, and Tolomeus. &c. And I read in our Chronicles, that Edward the confessor, a King of England, dyd practise this arte of Chirurgerie, as it doth plainly appere by an auncient moniment which Maister John Stowe, a diligent searcher of our Chronicles and records of antiquitie, did shewe vnto mee, which booke as it doth appere, was writtten immediatly after the death of the King, and was dedicated vnto Quene Egitha, wife to King Edward the confessor, for that she was also a true witnesse of those cures, which he had done, both here in England, and likewise in Normandy in Fraunce.

Chronicles &
records of
antiquitie.

All these Kinges, with many other, did think themselves greatly honored by professing of this our decayed arte, which in those dayes shined most brightly. And here I may not omit Hipocrates and Galen, the two golden fountaines and well springes of Physicke and Chirurgerie, from whome vnder God, we haue receued our chiefe knowledge and treasure of health.

Honora Medicum propter necessitatem.

Although some of late, hath gaine-sayde the contrary, and hath dispightfully heaped vp against them, a heuige laystale or dounghill of vntrothes.

Chirurgie
is the aunci-

So now I will conclude with a word or two, of the saying of Iesus the sonne of Sirache, in the 38. Chapter, where it is sayd, Honor the Physition, honor him with that

that honour that is due vnto him, bicause of necessitie, for God hath created him, for of the highest commeth medicine, and he shall receue giftes of the King. The wisdome of the Phisition bringeth him to great worship, and in the sight of great menne of this world he shalbe honourably taken. The Lorde hath created medicine out of the Earth, and he that is wise will not abhorre it. Was not the bitter water made sweete with a Tree, that men might learne to know the vertue thereof. The Lord hath giuen men wisdome and vnderstanding, that he might be honoured in his wonderful workes, &c.

ent part of
Physicke, & it
is all but one
art and misce-
rie, & both
worketh vpon
one subiect,
that is, the bo-
die of man,
the good cre-
ature of God

But now in these dayes, it is the meze lamentable to see how so famous an arte, and the true professors of the same, are thus spurned at, trodden downe, embasted and defaced, throught the wicked behauior and counterfait gloses of the afoze named rude rable of obscure and vnperfect experimenters, & such other prating proud pesaunts, and ignozant asses. As proude as Iccarus, as craftie as Prometheus, and as boasting as Golia, which garison or beastly bande doe enter meddle to farre into Physicke and Chirurgerie, to the great slaunder and discredit of so noble a Mistrerie, and to the reproche of the learned Phisition and Chirurgion: and to the daunger, nay to the vtter vndoing of a greate number of poore afflicted creatures, whome they doe most wickedly practise vpon, and cruelly torment. And as it is truely saide they suck vp like Drone Bees, with their braue pulled shew of counterfainting cunning, filed frases, and flattering speeches, the rewarde of other good mennes trauels, which with great studie, charges and paynes haue bestowed all their tyme there-in. And though I had determined here-in to haue touched no man particularly, yet I may not ouer passe by name the notorius cosinage and lewde craft of one Valentine Rarfworme, of Smalcalde, a straunger bozne, who in most

These are
they vvhich
cure by for-
tune and not
by science,

The deciphe-
ring of Valen-
tines doings
in London,

C.i.

same.

De Morbo gallico.

Shamefull sorte abused manie of the Quéenes maiesties
good subiects vnder the habite of honestie & title oꝝ names
of Medicus, Spagiricus, chirurgus, Lithotomus, and Op-
thalmista, foꝝ pꝛoofe hercof, and also to satisfie the good
reader, and to open the trueth more plainely of his beast-
lie impudencie vnto his adherents, commonly called
Quacksaluers, Mountibanks, Landlopers, Fugitiues,
and other Maisterlesse makeshiftes, the verie spaune,
and fric of blind boldnesse and ignorance, infamous and
slanderous vnto this most noble Art of Physike, and
chirurgerie, which cankerd crew is as easie to be known,
as the Asse by his eares, oꝝ the Lyon by his pawes:
foꝝ they delight most commonly to proclaime their
dealings, in open stréets and market places by prating,
bragging and lyng, with their libelles, bannars, and
wares, hanging them out abꝛoad, after the like oꝝder as
it is here set downe.



And

that honour that is due vnto him, bicause of necessitie, for God hath created him, for of the highest commeth medicine, and he shall receue giftes of the King. The wisdome of the Phisition bringeth him to great worship, and in the sight of great menne of this world he shalbe honourably taken. The Lorde hath created medicine out of the Earth, and he that is wise will not abhorre it. Was not the bitter water made sweete with a Tree, that men might learne to know the vertue thereof. The Lord hath giuen men wisdome and vnderstanding, that he might be honoured in his wonderful workes, &c.

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These are
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The deciphe-
ring of Valen-
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in London.

C. i.

Shame

De Morbo gallico.

Shamefull sorte abused manie of the Quænes maiesties
good subiects vnder the habite of honestie & title of names
of Medicus, Spagiricus, chirurgus, Lithotomus, and Op-
thalmista, for prooue hereof, and also to satisfie the good
reader, and to open the truth more plainely of his bea-
lie impudencie vnto his adherents, commonly called
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slandrous vnto this most noble Art of Physike, and
chirurgerie, which cankerd crew is as easie to be known,
as the Asse by his eares, or the Lyon by his pawes:
For they delight most commonly to proclaimie their
dealings, in open streets and market places by prating,
bragging and lying, with their libelles, bannars, and
wares, hanging them out abroade, after the like order as
it is here set downe.



And

And nowe to display or speake yet somewhat more largely of this proud ambitious golden Asse, and false deceiver Valentine, but not against any honest man which cutteth for the stone and ruptures. (That is nothing of my meaning:) for my selfe doe know diuers verie honest men, both English and strangers, that daily vse to cutte for the stone and ruptures. And I haue bene oftentimes in presence when they did cut for the same. And in truth it cannot be denied, but that they haue performed their workes which they toke vpon them to do, both honestly, carefully, painfully, and skilfully, to their great praise, and to the comfort and health of their patients, and to the honour and praise of almighty God, &c.

But be it known, that the 3. day of April. 1574. this Valen. Ras. of Smal. did take vpon him deceitfully to cure for the stone in the bladder, one Helen wife of M. Courance Musition, dwelling in London, in the presence of diuers honest persons, did attempt with his instruments to haue taken out of her bladder a stone. But finding none there, priuily he toke a stone out of the pocket of his hose. And conueyed it into a sponge, holding it for a space, in a bason of hote water, and subtilly and slyly, forst it in Pudendo, yet presently he was espied and charged therewithall, that they did plainely perceiue and see him take that stone out of the pocket of his hose, and did put it into the sponge, &c. But Valentine stoutly denied it, notwithstanding, it was after approued true, both by depositions, and these signes following: for, within a verie shorthe time after, she sent vnto him, declaring, how she was stil in her old accustomed paines, & a great deale worse than euer she was, before he medled with hir: & therefore she did desire him for Gods sake to send vnto hir something that would ease hir of hir paines, so much as he had receiued of hir husband M. Courance x.li. in part of payment for hir cure, according to their bargaine,

C.ii.

which

Mistis Courance.

It is said, that many haue lost by the Miller their meale: by the Tailor their garments: & by the Smith their horse: but it is true, that by this ill fortunate and wicked man, many a one haue lost their liues, which is a more pretious jewel &c.

De Morbo gallico.

which 1.pounds, Maister Courrans gaue vnto him with one hand, and Valentine deliuered him againe the stone which he toke out of his pocket, with his other hande. The rest of his diuelish dealings with hir, was most abhominable.

Well afterward he sent vnto hir a powder, which she receued at his direction, but very shortly after, hir paines was much thereby increased, abiding as it were night and daye in a goulfe of miserie: for after the receipt of this powder, she could neuer auoyde any bzire.

And moreover, the powder did so blister hir mouth, hir nose and face, and likewise the inward parts of hir bodie, y she neuer afterward receued any sustenance, but dyed most pittifully, by his wicked dealing. When she was opened, where it did manifestly apeare, that she neuer had stone in hir bladder, nor any matter wherof the stone is engendred: neither any offence in the bladder, or parts there abouts, that then could be coniectured, sauing that him selfe most vilanously had committed and done, but onely in hir kydneis, and there was all the cause that could then be found of all the whole troubles of hir sicknesse.

Wilfry Ioy He cosened also one Wilfry Ioye, Citizen and Draper of London, whome he did cut for the stone in the bladder, but when he perseued he could finde none ther, he againe toke a stone out of the pocket of his hose and conuayed it into a sponge, after the same maner and order as I haue aforesayde, and did subtely and craftely put it into the wound which he had made, to haue taken out a stone. And he was here againe espied, and presently charged there-with all. So this man was by him also cosened of his money, & likewise spoyled: for his paines was not by him any thing at all ceased, but increased, and so he liued but a very small time afterward.

Moreover, he promised to cure one Maister Castleton,

ton, then being a scoller of Cambridge, of an impediment in his eyes, he had some sight thereof, that he was able to discern many thinges, when this Valentine Rasworme, toke him in cure. But within a very short time after Valentine, by his rustical dealings, put out his eyes cleane, and so depriued him of all his sight. And then when Maister Castleton persued that Valentine could not perfozme his cure, but that he was by him thus spoiled, then he did arest him, first for his money, the which he recouered againe, but for his great hurt he was faine to put it vp with silence, for that presently after Valentine did bid him and all the rest, bene valere: as hereafter ye shall heare. &c.

He arested Valentine in the royall Exchange, where he did display his banners and wares, & being in the midst of his pontificalibus

Likewise he toke vpon him to search Mistresse Backhouse of London, and Mistresse French of Hounslow, but they both dyed immediately after.

Mistres Backhouse.
M. French.

Also he toke to cure Maister Foster of Aldermarch, and one Byrch of Chesham, both dwelling in the countie of Barkshere, and they dyed also in his cure.

M. Foster and
one Byrch.

Moreouer he toke vpon him to cut and cure for the Stone in the bladder, one Richard Gill of Hasting, which dyed in his cure.

Richard Gyll.

Also he cut Cornelius Garatson, of Mark-lane, for the Stone in the bladder, and he dyed in his cure.

Cornelius
Garatson.

John de Cumbers, dyed also in his cure.

John de Cumbers.

John Marfe of London, dyed also in his cure.

John Marfe.

John Doufe, dyed by his cutting.

John Doufe.

Father Ireland dyed also by his cutting.

Father Ireland.

Fraunces Connyers, dyed also by his cutting.

Frances Connyers.

Maister Wattons man of London, dyed also by his cutting.

M. Wattons
man.

A gentleman lying in Valentines lodging dyed also, by his cutting.

A Gentleman

Maister Dummers man a Goldsmith in Chepeside, dyed also by his cutting.

M. Dummers
man.

De Morbo gallico.

Iohn Breede.

Iohn Breede, dyed also by his cutting.

M. Kettle.

Maister Kettle in Canweke stræte, dyed in his cure.

M. Mace.

Maister Mace Croser in Milkestræte, died also in his cure.

M. Chapman

Maister Chapman in Milkestræte, died in his cure. With a number other which he deceiued, and got from them great summes of money, as of

Henry Beare.

Henry Beare, of Lewsam.

Agnes West.

Agnes West of Kingstone.

Rich. Rogers.

Richard Rogers of Southwarke.

Iohn Diall.

Iohn Diall of Marke lane.

M. Challenger.

Maister Challenger, &c.

And manie other, which woulde græne your honest eares to heare them all rehearsed. But to conclude in the end, complaint was made vnto sir Iohn Riuers, then being Lorde Maior of this Citie of London, for redresse of these his most shamefull abuses: and he hearing continually of his double dealings, false iuglings, and craftie conueyances. There was then given out order, that whom he had deceiued should be heard in the Guild Hall before 4. worshipful Aldermen, 2. learned Preachers, and 4. Doctors of Physicke, then being censures of their Colledge in London, with others: where his accusers and he were brought face to face: and there they were deposed vpon their othes of the truth of his afozenamed subtilties and crafts.

Then this woꝝker of mischief hearing and seeing his fraudes and fallshoodes detected and blazed vnto the woꝝld: and moreover, vnderstanding, that leaue was graunted them to arrest him, for the greate summes of mony which he had deceiued and cousoned them of: And also hearing and seeing the newe pillozie set vp against the Royal Exchange, & perceiving that the common voice of the people went, that the new pillozie was erected and set vp for Valentine Rasworm, then his cake was dole,

for

for all went against the haire. He hearing (I say) of this, and also I thinke, his conscience accusing him of his former accusations, doubting the worst, and to prevent the same, vpon a sodain he hid his head, and priuily ranne his waies, whose only practise may be a sufficient admonition for all honest persons to take heede of such craftie braggare, and an ensample to his disciples and followers, and such other like bungling botchers, ignorant make-shifts, caterpillers in a common wealth, which runne and gadde, from Countrey to Countrey, from Citie to Citie, and from Towne to Towne, whose beastlie impudencie is such, that some of them doe not yet blush, or be once ashamed, to magnifie, commend, and defende in corners this marueilous monster, captaine rousoner and quacksaluer, and to colour and shadowe his wicked and craftie collusions: one other proud bragger or single souled Chirurgion steppes forth, being of the foresaide Adders broode or affinitie, and a man of little skill, and lesse honestie: and yet practiseth Chirurgerie, without all order or auctoritie, which saide forsooth, that Valentine Rasworme was a wise Alchymist, and that I with others who had pulled the bale ouer his face, and did discouer his subtilties, were but ignoraunt foles and asses, in the respect of this Valentine Rasworme, and himselfe.

✕ But as for his foolish, and vnmolest speeches, wee retorne it againe vpon his owne head: for comparisons are odious. But yet it much skilleth not, for euer, like will to like quoth the Diuell to the Colliar, and such Birds of a feather, will still holde together.

Notwithstanding, for his great paynes and reporte he hath giuen vnto vs, without our deserte, wee wish him againe, for his olde approued friendship, King Mydas

Golde will abide the brat of the fire.

But yet if Valentine Ras, had liued in the daies of Augustus the emperour of Rome, he could not haue so escaped without the reuward of Antony Musa, for all his great bragges and gorgeous attire.

*John: 11: 12
Alchymist
at Rome
1541*

De Morbo gallico.

des rewarde, for the iudgement he gave of the Musicke, and hermonie betwixens Pannes rude Pipe, and Apoloes golden Harpe.

And where he saith that Valentine Rasworne, was a wise Alchymist, it is a thing I know not, neither can I yet beleue it, for that I doe know wise Alchymistes, of mine opinion, that accounts him in deede, an arch cosener, a land looper, and Quacksaluer, as by the sequell, here it doth appeare.

Such persons
I saie, are not
to be credi-
ted, and hard-
ly may be ac-
counted for
honest men.

And truely I am perswaded, that Valentine Rasworne gayned more here by the cosening of many, then he got honestly with his wisdom in Alchimi. And where, as I (haue sayd) he saith that Valentine was a wise Alchymist, it is a thing I neuer enquired after: but yet bicause it is reported by no credibler a man then by this babling backbiter, or foolish findfault, I must needs say vnto him, that his wordes are to be suspected, for that a lyer is hardly beleued when he speaketh the truth. And it is as possible for him to become a true reporter and to leaue his lying and slaundering, as for a Camelion to tourne hir selfe into white, or for an Indian to chaunge the colour of his skinne.

But as for his owne presuming knowledge and iudgement in Alchimie, it was yet neuer knowne worth the speaking of: but if he will needs be one, I thinke I may truely iudge him to be one of the number of them and the foremost of the rancke, which Maister Iones wyrteth of in his booke of Buckstones Bathes: Which bloweth the coales vnto ashes, and stilleth till they haue no glasse: as wise as Geese, as reasonable as Apes, as trimme as Colliers, and as riche as newe shorne Sheepe.

Now here I had thought it good to haue published the name of this great Bugbeare, stinging Gnat, venomous Waspe, and counterfaine Crocadell.

And

And I haue bene perswaded there-vnto, by many of my friendes which well knoweth this Viper, for that he had vntruely, slaunderously, and iniuriously, of purpose busied abroade into the eares of some of his owne true, and also foysted into one of my booke, certaine rude and lende speeches, thundered out against mee and others: the which he forged out of his ydle braine. But yet neuerthelesse, sith he is well knowne to be a contentious and a wrangling fugitiue, and one of the capitious rabble of busie bablers, asofore named: who lyke Tigers whelps and cruell Scorpions, dayly casteth out their venume and poyson against vs, and the reste of our louing bzetheren, the true professours of this arte and millerie.

Slaunderous
speeches in
these daies is
no nouelties,
for as the Ba-
siliscus dooth
kill a man a
farre of vvith
his sight: euē
so dooth a
slaunderer
kil a man be-
hinde his
backe vvith
his euil tōgue

Neuerthelesse, their mallice we nothing regard, sith that they cannot truely preiudice any of vs, therefore at this time, I wil spare the disdainfull deriders name I speake of: partly for that I thinke happely he doted, or else was offended with his owne shadow. And so to make him-selfe mery againe, being delighted to heare him-selfe speake, vled vs at his pleasure.

Enuie hatch-
eth no other
birdes, but
such slaunde-
rers as afore-
said, vvich
hath alwaies
his mouth ful
of lies, & his
throat an opē
sepulcher, & a
forge of filthy
and abhomi-
nable spec-
ches, &c.

Notwithstanding whatsoeuer the cause might be, for that he is one but of a bare credit, & neede not vaunt of his honest report, I will therefore let him smother him-selfe in his owne lytter, and content my selfe euē by the ensample of Socrates, who as it is sayde, was vpon a time stricken, and hardly vled in words, by some such like caueling Scrycophant: but Socrates went his way nought regarding & wandering words of such an intemperate tongue, neuer once being angrie, nor yet seeking reuenge, & so patiently put it by vvith silence. Where-at his friends were greatly offended, for that he dyd neither take the lawe of him, nor yet bzing him before a Iudge, or head officer, therefore then Socrates replied thus againe, and sayde vnto them after this

D.i.

maner:

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maner: Which of you if an Asse strike you, wil you then strike the Asse againe, or will you take the law of him, or bzing him befoze a Iudge therfoze? I suppose not, for he that stroke me is no better then an Asse. But let him alone saith he, for I shall be knowen for Socrates, and he shall be knowen for an Asse.

Trulie such vainglorious & iangling scar-crowes, may also well bee compared to that foolish sot which set the temple of Diana on fire, because he would needes bee knowen in the world and spoken of.

Diogenes being vppon a certaine time verie ill misused by the like neast of vncleane birdes, notwithstanding he reuenged himselfe not againe but after this manner: hee tooke a peece of chalke and wrote all their names vpon his cloake, and wore it abroade openlie for to be seene & read, onely for that they should be knowen what they were, and that other men might take heede and beware of them.

And againe I may not forget one other of this rout, that olde railing Idiot, blunt, and barren sconce Theslalus afoze named, which also set himselfe against that famous father Hippocrates, but. for his sawcinesse Galen painted the soles out in his coulours, as it may appeare in his fourth booke De Methodo medendi.

Here as time serueth and occasion offereth I haue thought it good, and a thing worthy to bee noted, though somewhat digressing from my matter, wherefoze I am to craue pardon for my tediousnesse, but yet to giue you a watch word or caueat, and to fore-warne you of the like dyones, and to bannish (if it were possible) such stinking humble-bees, which vnder the pretence of making hunnie, hath mixed and ministred bitter gall.

And therefore sith euerie science and facultie hath his owne bondes and limittes, in the which,
god

god order willeth and wissheth men to keepe themselves without confusion, disorder or mingle man-
gle.

Therefore I exhort all such, of what trade or facul-
tie so euer they be, to professe onclie that arte where-
in they haue most knowledge, best iudgement, and
greatest experience, and not to prye or intermeddle
with those artes wherein they haue no skill or verie
little, scarce worthe the speaking of, eyther in Specu-
lation or practise, but do followe their owne sencelesse
waie and prinate error in curing. And yet thereby
doe challenge vnto themselves to bee meruailous cun-
ning men.

Speculation
and practise
necessarie in a
Chirurgion.

Euen verie like vnto the proude Cobler,
that because he had found fault with the shooe of A-
pelles his Picture, thought he might also disallowe
the legge and other partes, but as hee passed not with-
out worthe quippes and tauntes for his satocinesse,
so I wish that these beastlie blinde bayardes afore-
named, may hereafter feele the smart of it by some
meanes most sharplie, but if this bee neglected, then
there will ensue darknesse for light, and ignorance
in the steade of knowledge will take place and
preuayle, to the vtter ouerthrowe of this noble my-
sterie.

But now to returne againe to my purpose, the
age and strength of the Patient who is to bee lette
bloud being considered, then it is requisite that
the constitution of the ayre bee also obserued, and
the time of the yeare therefore, for the ayre maye
not bee too hot nor too colde, because heate dissolueth
and weakeneth the strength, and colde congealeth
and thickeneth the bloud and hindereth the expulsion of
things noisome.

The best and
chiefest time
for the cure
of this sick-
nesse, is the
spring of the
yeare.

D. y.

The

De Morbo gallico.

The ayre therefore must be temperate : And lastly touching the motion and place of the Planets, it is sayd to be very daungerous to touch any parte of mans bodie, with launce or knife, when as the Moone hath motion in that signe which governeth the parte that should be striken or incised : as to open a veine in the head, when the Moone is in Aries, or in the necke when she is in Taurus : In y^e armes, the Moone being in Gemini, &c. But especially, note these three rules, if the Moone be in Leo, by the which the heart is governed, it hath bene thought of many, then daungerous to be let blood at all. If she be in Gemini, which doe respect the armes, then must no veine be touched on the right arme or on the left.

The first
vaine.

Thirdly, three veines are most vsually to be opened: The first is called Cephalica, that is, the head veine, which is the vpper veine, that appeareth in the bowing of the arme, and that for the paines and diseases of the head.

The second
vaine.

The second is called Hepatica, or the L yuer veine : which also appeareth at the bowing of the arme, and serueth for the obstructions and other affectes of the L yuer.

The third
vaine.

The third is called Mediana, y^e is, y^e midle veine, which is made of both those aforesaid, and respecteth both head and L yuer, and is opened with lesse daunger. To the former rules which note as the fourth, that on the daie of the change or full Moone, or on the next day following, or going before letting of blood, is not good, except as I saide before, that there be some other vehement necessitie, and great perill doth require : then we may not in any wise tary till the signe be good, but presently open the veine, least peraduenture the patient which should be lette blood, doe happen to dye in the meane space. For truly, I haue sene and knowne many re-
stoyed

stoyed to their perfect health, by leting of bloud, yea whē the signe hath bene accounted and knowne very daungerous and ill. And like-wise I haue sene many other y were so curious, that forsooth they would not let anie bloud when the signe was in the place, but afterward they haue repented when it was to late. Neuerthelesse I wish no man to take vpon him to let bloud, without the aduise & counsell of the learned, by whose direction ye ought to be gouerned and ruled.

Such ought to be reprehended vvhich letteth bloud vvithout the counsell of the learned.

Thus haue you briefly the two first kindes of Curation, the third, which is sweating, shalbe handled here-after, when I shew the vse of Vnctions. Now followeth some-what also concerning dyet. &c.

¶ The order of Dyet in this cure. Cap. V.



The third parte of that I purposed to speake of, in the cure of this sicknesse, is Dyet: wherein first it is to be obserued, that the meates which the patient must vse, ought to be of easie digestion, and of good nourishment, and

Diet to bee vsed.

such as engendreth fewest superfluities & excrements: as white bread, not too much leuened, not to stale, nor too newe, except there be some other special intention & purpose. The fleshe must neither be verie young, nor verie olde, nor too moist, as Pork, or Lambe, nor too dry, as Beefe and Venison. These following are very good. Weathers mutton, and kid, being fed on dry grounds, young Hares and Rabbits, Chickens, Capons, Hens, Partridges, Fesants, Quails, and byrdes of the woods and mountaines: any of these may be giuen to the sick patient, either roasted or sodden, with out salt or spice, except some cause otherwise require. But yet you may boyle in your brothes, Prunes, Raysons of the Sunne,

Salt and spices forbidden in this diet during the

D.iiij.

and

De Morbo gallico.

cure, except
some speciall
cause requi-
reth the con-
trarie.

and Currants, with Spinage, Parslie, & white Bētes, and your broths must be also thickned with crums of white bread, and seasoned with varges, &c. Swines flesh, salt meates, Geese and Duckes, and such wilde foules as liue in waters, are not wholesome in this case, but rather doe great hurt, Fish also is not greatlie to be liked of, because it is cold and moist, neither chēse, for it is hard of digestion, egges poched or put in broths are verie good, all rawe, watrish and colde fruits are to be eschewed, for they ingender rawe humours and putrifactions, and sweete wines in this case are not to be vsed, for they cause obstructions, new Wine maketh great heate and boyling in the bodie, and olde Wine doth not nourish, but generally I haue found good smal Ale and Stale in this cure to be best and most profitable, and this speciallie is to be obserued in this kinde of cure, that if the patient be weake of bodie, it were good that he had euerie morning before he enter into the vnction to sweate, as it shall be sayd, some good Caudle or Aleberie, as this or the like.

Rec. Ale, Sugar, the yolke of an Egge or two, and the crust of white bread. Boile all these together, and so drinke it hot, or else in the steede of a Caudell, you may drinke the broth of a Chicken, or Puttun, or else a messe of new Milke sodde with some Sugar, this doeth comfort and strengthen the sicke Patient, and procureth sweate the more sōner. And note that such as be great eaters & drinkers, and immoderate vsers of women, are vnfit for this cure, and their health almost is not to be looked for, but when anie man shall enter into this diet, there must be chosen a place for the patient to lie, free from corrupt ayres, such I meane as be in moist marrish groundes, stinking ditches and lakes, laiffalles, riuers, and springs, &c. And let your Chamber be close and voide of open
aire,

Good aire is
necessarie in
this cure.

aire, and well rectified with swete saours and
scells.

And thus much as touching the third parte of this
cure, which respecteth dieting of the Patient. Nowe
followeth fourthlie the vse of vnctions or ointmentes,
and that is as it were the perfection of the whole
cure,&c.

The manner and order of anointing, with the ma-
king of the vnctions, and other needfull reme-
dies,&c.

Chap. VI.



The fourth part of the cure of this dis-
ease, so farre forth as I haue purposed
heere chieflie to deale with, consisteth
as I said before in vnctions, which parte
I meane heere now (God willing) as
nere as I can, trulie and plainlie to set
downe, and first of all I thinke it best to expresse the
waie and order of anointing, before I speake of the vnc-
tions, because I will referre them all vnto one place
to be described together. The manner therefore
to applie the vnctions is thus: The chamber being first
prouided, let the Patient bee prepared to bedde, and
let there be made a good fire of coales, rather in a pan
then in a chimney, and before you anoint him or her,
whatsoever they bee, giue him to drinke some good cau-
dle, which will comfort and strengthen the stomack, & is
a good meane to procure sweate the soner, then next let
him be anointed against a good fire of coles, & there they
shall rub or chafe it well in, with their owne hands if it
be possible, & the places or parts that is to be anointed,
is first the soles of the fete, & so vp to his knees, also his
thighs,

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thighs, buttockes, loines, and share bones, and likewise anoint both the armes, and vnder the arme holes, and the shoulder blades : but in anie wise, as nere as you can, touch not the head, neither come nere anie other principall part with the vntion, neither yet may you touch the bellie, for therby trulie I haue seene grievous accidents follow, and oft times death, as hereafter shal be declared. The anointing being thus finished, then let a warme sheete be put round about the patient, and a double kerchiefe well warmed and bound about his head, and so couer him in his bed, with as many clothes as he is well able to beare, but if there-with he cannot sweate orderly as you would require, then applie to the soles of his feete, legges, thighs, and to both his sides berrie hot brickets well wrapped in warme double clothes, or else bottles filled with hot water, or in steede thereof wooden bores of twelue inches long, and made round, with a lid at one end, and hollow like a pipe, and well plated in the inside, wherein you shal put a long round peece of hot yron, so bigge as will easily goe into the bore, and then put on the lid, and wrap three or foure of these bores in hot clothes, and applie them to the places afoze said, and this is a good meanes and waie to procure sweate. And note that when the patient beginneth to sweate, that then you haue in a readinesse a clock, watch, or houre glasse, that you be not deceiued of the time in their sweates, and then halfe an houre before they haue sweat out the full time, be it either two or three houres or more, as the cause requireth, abate his clothes by little and little, and so let him coole by degrees, but not too sodainlie, or ouer hastelie: if it chance in the time of his sweating hee be greatlie desirous of drinke, then you may admit him to drinke of Ale warmed with a toast, or else warme Posset Ale, being put into a glasse, which hath a long pipe, and let it bee giuen

uen him by his keeper, for himselfe may not put his handes out of the bed to giue himselfe drinke for feare of colde. Moreouer, if he happen to growe faint in his sweating, you may giue him now and than of Manus Christi, and likewise let him smell to rose water & vineger, and cast it sodainlie into his face. And when his sweates be orderlie finished and done, and his shirt well dried and warmed that he sweat in, let him put it on quickly, and also a wast coate or warme doublet, and about his necke a halfe sheete warmed, & keepe his head also warme, and then giue him some warme broaths, &c. He must be thus anointed and ordered two or three daies together or more, as you see occasion, vntill ye see the flure of Argmatike matter doth begin to floue from the mouth moderatlie, which doth commonly happen within two, three, or foure daies, &c. then cease from anointing, for otherwise it is verie dangerous, as shall be declared. This being thus done, then will the gums, cheekes, tongue, and throat, rankle, vlcerate, and swell, which after ward may safelie be cured, by this manner and order following. First let there be bounde vnder his chin a double linnen cloth, and pinned vp to his kerchiefe, and then let his mouth be washed, gargerized and coled with new milke wherein ye may seeth a few violet leaues and Columbine leaues, and sirup of violets, q. s. or with these Gargarismes.

Bevvare of colde and of an euill keeper, the one is a deadly enemy, and the other a pestilent euill in this sickness.

Rec. aquæ Hord. mellis ros. syrupi Violacei, ana. q. s. or else this. Rec. aquæ perichmeni. ʒ. vi. Diamorō. ʒ. i. Mellis ros. ʒ. ii. misce. vse these two or three daies, & then let the mouth, gums, and throte, be thoroughly mundified and cleansed with this Lotion which my selfe haue gathered and approued to be singular.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ lib. xii. viui. albi. lib. iiii. mellis lib. ii. aluminis roch. lib. ʒ. hordei contusi. M. ii. Sumach. ʒ. i. cortisis, granatorum. ʒ. iiii. gra. tinctorum. ʒ. i. saluæ. feniculi

E.

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niculi rubi. Periclimi. Equiseti. rorisinarini ana. M.ii. foliorum Plantaginis, Poligoni, Summitatum rubi. Quinque folij fragrar. aquilegiæ ana. M.i. Cochlearie M.ii. boile all these together till one part be consumed, then take it from the fire and straine it, and so keepe it to your vse. The mouth must be washed and the throat gargarised three or foure times in a day with this lotion, or as often as you list, untill the paines be ceased, the teeth fastned, and the vlcers of the mouth and throat be cleansed and healed, but if the vlceration in the mouth and throat bee so rebellious that it will not yeld to these remedies, as often times we haue scene, then we vse to touch the said vlcers two or three times or more, with Aquæ fallopij, or some other good Mercury water, or els with Vinguetū Egiptiacū warmed, & afterward you may safelie cure it wth my lotiō, wher vnto now & the ye may ad Mellis ros. q. And this iniectiō is also very good to hele vp y^e vlcers in y^e throat, nose, or mouth, after y^e vlcers be wel mūdified.

Rec. Aquæ Hord. lib. ii. Syr. ros. sicca. ʒ. iiii. Diamoron. ʒ. ii. Lapidis calaminaris ʒ. ii. sarcocol. ʒ. i. Myrrhæ, aloes ana ʒ. ʒ. Plumbi vsti. ʒ. i. ʒ. Aluminis roch. ʒ. ii. fiat iniectio. This is a good iniection, although it be somewhat bitter or offensive to the mouth, yet it is verie profitable, &c. I might here set downe more kinds of lotions with other remedies, but it is to no great purpose, for that I haue euer found these to be certaine and well approved. Thus brieflie haue I spoken of the manner of anointing, and of the order of sweating, and also of the cure of the mouth, which is carefullie and diligentlie to be looked vnto, for otherwise if it be neglected, then doth insue and followe verie great and dangerous accidents, which oftentimes cometh by the unrulynesse & disobedience of the patients, and it may also come either through y^e ignorance of the Surgion, or else by his negligence, not regarding the malice & sharpnesse of y^e fluxe, whereby it hath happened often & many times, y^e some haue bene eaten cleane through the cheekes, & also haue had

had their Vunla or rose of their mouth eaten away, whereby they haue lost their speeches & voices: others haue lost their teeth, yea, mandible & all, so y they were neuer able afterward to receiue any fode or sustenance, but onely with a spoone, vntill their dying daie, therfore I am heere to aduertise the good reader to be very wary of such carelesse & ignorant Surgions, for these dangers & causes aforesaid. Likewise againe on the other side, I am to admonish my louing brether, to eschew as much as is possible, all such disordered, disobedient, & vnfortunate patients. Therfore at the beginning of such great & immoderate fluxes at the mouth, defer no time, but with all speed, aske counsaile heerin of the learned, & be not ashamed so to doe, least as I haue said, ye repent when it is too late: but wher no conferre can be presently had, vse thy selfe this clyster heere prescribed, & also other remedies which I haue often approued. & hath neuer faileu, being vied in tyme and with discretion.

The disease is alwaies to be accounted vncurable, where the patient is disobedient, and will not be governed by his physician & chirurgion

Rec. Malue, Parietarie, Mercurialis, betæ, ana. M. i. Rad. The clyster. althææ. M. ℥. boile these with a wethers head, being first well chopped in a sufficient quantitie of water, vntill y CLOWES. flesh be tender, & that the bones be readie to separte from the flesh, & take of this decoction. lib. i. then adde to it, Oleorum Ros. Chamemelei ana. ℥. ℥. dia catholico ℥. ℥. Diaphenicō ℥. vi. luteorū ouorū N. ii. Misce et fiat clyster, & if it so chance y a glyster cannot be presently made, then with speed administer a suppositoie or two, which ye may make of. Rec. Mellis Pulueri Hierę. q. s.

A supposito-
rie.

Boile it till it be thicke & hard, & then make it round, greater at one end then at the other, & in length foure fingers broad, & when you giue it, anoint y fundament with Oleorū Amigdalorum, ros. cōmunis, or els vnguentum ros. Axungie, et butiri recent. q. s. And also let them drinke of a caudle, wherin ye may put in such extremities, the pouders of Nucis, Muscate, Maceris, Cinamomi, cariophilorum, corale Rub. bol. arm. fol. ros. rub. corticis granatorum, florum balaustie, ana. q. s.

C. ii.

And

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And also giue them to drinck of Almond milke, and of Cinamon water, & so; to strengthen and warme the stomacke, giue them conseruæ Ros. $\mathfrak{z} . ii .$ Mithridat. $\mathfrak{z} . i .$ Misce. And yet more ouer to pꛑeuent these euill accidences of the mouth, let the pacient hold in his mouth Butiri recentis, and also now and then of Olei Amigdarum dul. $q . s .$ so; these will helpe greatly to pꛑeserue the mouth from the mallice and sharpnesse of the bile and viscus humour which corrodith and eateth the parts, and also it doth help to mollifie the hard swelling of the chēkes.

Good meanes
to repell and
drawe backe
fluxes.

Moreouer these are likewise profitable helps to repell and draw backe, great fluxes: first let there be set certaine cupping glasses, vpon the shoulders and vpon the muscles of Hypocandria, or the loynes and vpon both the buttockes, and it is very good also to vse some tymes frictions or rubbings. and likewise in grreat extremities. I haue seene profit by the vse of Veficatoris, to blister the shoulder and hinder parts, which Veficatoris is made thus.

Veficatoris
to blister.

Rec. Cantharidū, Euphorbii. Synapi ana $\mathfrak{z} . \mathfrak{v} .$ Mellis, $\mathfrak{z} . i .$ Aceti & fermenti, quod satis sit, excipiantur, & fiat veficatorium.

¶ An other. Rec. Cantharidū Aceti & Fermenti, ana, $q . s .$. All these are necessary helps, being vsed in due time. As continual experience doth plainly teach & is wel knowne to all that are but meanely exercised in the reason and practis of this waye of curing, and worthy to be obserued and noted.

And againe also often it chaunseth, that the pacient hath little flux at y mouth, but onely it floweth downward by stoule, and that abundantly, & this may chaunce either by disorder of the pacient in taking of colde, or else by applying of the vntion vpon the belly, which flux in some hath easely bene stayde, but in other some with

with great difficultie and daunger: and againe in other some, it coulde neuer be staied, but they haue dyed with the extremitie of the flure.

Therefore at the beginning of suche great flures, giue the pacient to drinke first of a cauble, as is afoze, sayde, & also ye may giue them to drinke Almond milke and Cinamon water, and it is moze ouer profitable to drinke of Cowe milke, and of Goates milke, wherein hath bene often quenched hot gaddes of Steele, adding thereto also, a peece of fine swger, and a cup or two of Apocras may be permitted.

And it is god to take Conserua Prunellorum, conf. Ros. antiq. ana. ʒ. ii. &c. Now and then a small quantitie of Mithridatum is tollerable, and in great necessitie we haue vsed to giue the sick pacient of Aqua cōposite, or of Master Kebles water, hereafter published. q. s. Applying continually to the bottome of his belly, thicke hot trenchans, well wrapped in hot double clothes, and also put continually a very hot cloth to the fundament, hauing in a redinesse a close stole, vnder the which ye shall set a pot with whot water wherein shalbe boyled Fol. Lauri. Absinthii, Marioranæ, Mentha, Melissa, Saluia, Chamæmilii, Anethi, Meliloti, Thymi, Foeniculi, Rorisinarini, Hisopi, Origani, Flo. Ros. Rub. of eche a like quantitie, and whilest he sitteth at the stole, let his bed be new made & warmed with a warming pan, & take heed of cold in any wise. &c. And thus briefly I conclude this part.

And now I wil set downe also the best approued vnditions that I haue knowne, with other remedies which in continuance of tyme and much practise, I haue founde to be verie profitable helpes for this sicknesse. And then briefly I will conclude this parte of the cure by vnditions.

These remedies & such other like, is the last refuge to diuert such great fluxes, but if it chance these remedies doo faile, then it is to be feared the cure is like to faile: but yet vther nature is strong, there is nothing impossible, & therefore vse ye art diligently, and commit to God the successe, for as it is said, vve haue a salue for euerie sore, but for death vve haue no remedie.

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VNCTIONS.

REc. Axungia, porcina. lib. i. Olei laurini. ℥. iiii. vnguē-
torū Agrippæ, genestæ Martiati. ana. ℥. i. Olei Cha-
mæmelini. ℥. i. Perietariæ. ℥. ℥. Olibani, Mastichis ana. ℥.
℥. Aluminis vsti. ℥. ℥. argētī viui. ℥. iiii. extincti cum succo
limonium, labour all these together in a mortar, and so
reserue it to your vse, &c.

AN OTHER.

Arceus.

Rec. Axungia porcina. ℥. viii. butiri. ℥. i. Oleorum a-
nethi, chamæmelini, lauri, vnguentum dialthæ, ana. ℥. ℥.
Argenti viui, extincti cum succo limoniū. ℥. iiii. et fiat, &c.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Axungia porcina. lib. i. Olei lauri, lib. i. sperma ce-
tæ. ℥. i. Piperis nigri. ℥. iiii. Argenti viui. ℥. iiii. Labour all
these in a mortar and reserue it to your vse, &c.

AN OTHER.

CLOWES

Rec. Axungie porci. lib. i. Olei. lauri. ℥. vi. Argenti vi-
ui. ℥. v. extincti cum succo saluie, Oleorum, Hipericonis, I-
rini, Chamemeli, lūbrici. Ros. et mastich, ana. ℥. i. theriacę
opti. ℥. ℥. Vnguentorū Martiati, vulpi, ana. ℥. ii. dialthę
composit. Genestę. ana. ℥. i. terebinthę. venetę. ℥. i. ℥. A-
quę vitę. ℥. ii. lithargiri auri. ℥. iiii. cerusę ℥. ℥. plumbi
vsti. ℥. i. Mastiches, Myrrhæ, et olibani, ana. ℥. ℥. nucis mus-
chata, Maceris, et cariophyllorum ana. ℥. vi. Moschi bo-
ni. ℥. ℥. being dissolued in Dyle of Roses. q. s. fiat lini-
mentum, secundum artem. After these vlcers are well
mundified and cleansed, and no great substance to be
againē

againe restored, then haue I oftentimes healed by the
 vlcers with this vncion afoze the flure hath bene per-
 fectlie ended, being spread or driuen vpon plegets of lint
 or fine towle, for by the vse hereof ye shall finde a trea-
 sure, and it is of my owne gathering, wherewith I haue
 done many great and excellent cures, &c.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Olei spicæ. ʒ. i. vnguenti pro spasmo. ʒ. ii. axun-
 giæ porcine. ʒ. iii. Olibani. ʒ. ʒ. Euphorbii. ʒ. i. semis, vn-
 guentorum dialthiæ, Agrippæ. ana. ʒ. i. argenti viui. ʒ. iii.
 extincti in aceto et sputum, hominis ieiunij, et fiat lina-
 mentum, secundum artem, &c.

Vigo.

AN OTHER.

Rec. axungie porcine. lib. i. Olei lauri. ʒ. iii. petroli
 lumbricorum. ana. ʒ. i. vnguentorum dialtheæ, martiatia-
 na. ʒ. ii. axungie caponis. ʒ. ii. Gut. amoniaci opopona-
 cis, bedeli. ana. ʒ. i. aluminis vsti. ʒ. semis argenti viui ʒ. iii.
 With this last mentioned vncion, I cured a Smith be-
 ing of the age of fiftie yeares, which was grieved with
 this disease, the space of twelue yeres, he had ben often-
 times in cure both by diet & by vncion, but yet his sick-
 nesse did still returne againe into the former state, and
 a great deale worse. This infection was dispersed in y
 most parts of his bodie wth hard swellings & prickings,
 with virulent corosive & malignant vlcers, and corrup-
 tions of the bones, & paines of the ioynts that bered him
 soze in the nights, which with this last mentioned vnc-
 tion & other conuenient remedies appertaining to this
 cure, I did perfectly make him whole, & so he continueth
 vnto this day, for by these vncions here prescribed, ye shal
 not only hele these vlcers afoz named which are eating &
 gnawing vlcers, fro whō floweth most comonly a thin &
 moist excre-

Virulent
 corosive and
 malignant
 vlcers.

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excrement, which deuoureth the partes that they possesse, and also they doe heale venimous pustules & scabs, and both lyke wise cease paines of the ioyntes, and resolue hard tumours and swellings, and comforteth weake members, and cureth this griepe though it be olde & of long continuance, if they be arteficially made, as they are here prescribed or set downe by other more learned authoꝝ, that is to compound with Axungia & argent viui, diuerse other medicines, as occasion of the griepe doth require. As for example, if paine hath with it hard swellings, then adioyne the greases of hennes, duckes, and geese, with other emollient and dissoluing vnguent, as Vnguentum dialtheæ, Martiatum, Vlpium, Arogon, Agrippæ, Genestæ, and Dyles, as Oleorum Laurum, Terebinthium, Liliorum, Chamæmelium, Anethinum, Rosatum, Lumbricorum, Hypericonis, &c. And now I haue thought it good for the better vnderstanding of the diligent and young practisers in the art, to set downe the order and waie of making of these afore named vnguent and Dyles, partly because some of them haue not bene published afore as they are here prescribed, and therefore I will as nere as I can set downe trulie euerie authoꝝ name: minding thereby if I may, to escape the venimous verdict of the afore named curious carpers: or otherwise they wold saie by me, as they haue sayd of others, that I haue decked my selfe with other birdes feathers, and published in mine owne name other mens trauailes, &c.

Vnguentum Dialtheæ compositum.

Vnguentum
dialtheæ com-
positum.
Nicolai.

Rec. Radicum Altheæ lib. ii. seminis, Lini, fænigræci, ana, lib. i. pulpæ, scillæ. ʒ. vi. Olei, lib. iiii. ceræ lib. i. terebinthiæ. ʒ. ii. Resinæ, picis, græcæ, ana ʒ. vi. Let the roots be chopped and bzused with the lades, and stand thre dayes

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daies in eight pintes of water, then boile them & take two pound of Putilag, and boile it with other thinges untill all the watrinesse be consumed, then adde therto these gums following, Galbanum, Gummi Hedera, of each 3..ii. first being dissolued in wine vinegar, &c.

VNGVENTVM MARTIATVM

Paruum Nicolai.

Rec. fol. lauri. lib. iiii. Rute lib. ii. semis. maiorane. lib. ii. Vnguentum
Rorismarini. lib. i. semis, Myrti. lib. i. Balsamite, Seminis O- martiatum
cinum ana. 3. vi. Butiri. 3. v. Stiracis Medulle, ceruine, A- paruum.
dipis vrsini, Adipis Gallinacei. ana. 3. iiii. Mastice. 3. iii. Nicolai.
Thuris. 3. ii. semis, Olei Nardini. 3. i. Olei communis lib. vi.
cere. lib. iiii. Make herof an vnguent according to art, &c.

An Vnguent called Vnguentum Vulpinum, and
Idoo oftentimes vse it in the stead of vnguen-
tum Martiatum.

Take a Fore and drawe out the entrailes, then
take Rosemarie, Sage, Juniper leaues, and berries, Vnguentum
Dill, wilde Margerum, and Margerum of the garden, Vulpinum.
Lavender, and Camomell, of each halfe a pound, stampe
these hearbes in a moztar of stone verie finelie, and cut
the Fore in peces, and put to the Fore the foresaide
hearbes so prepared into a faire vessell of eight gallons,
and put to them foure pintes of Ballet Dile, of Oyle
of Beats fete a pound, of Calues suet, of Dere suet, of
goose grease, of brocks grease, of each halfe a pound, of sea
water three quartes, and as much of good malmsey, let
all together on the fire, and boile it till the wine & wa-
ter be consumed, and that the flesh and bones be separa-
ted a sunder, that you may with a paire of tongs grabe
out the bones from the rest. This done, let it be taken

¶

of

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of, and pressed through a peece of canvas, and keepe it to your vse. This is most precious for lamenesse and aches, &c.

Vnguentum Genistæ.

Vnguentum
Genistæ.

Rec. Flo, genistæ lib. vi. Chamæmel. meliloti, Absinthii, Ebuli, Aparini, Ligustici, coronopi Ruellii, ana. M. ii. Butyri recent lib. i. beate all these together, and put thereto Olei Oleuarum, lib. ii. let all these rot together six weekes, then put to it vini albi, lib. ii. and of Ceræ citrinæ. ʒ. xii. et fiat vnguentum. I toke this vnguent out of a written booke of secretes of my Paisters, master George Keble, and I haue oft approued it profitable. Surelie Alexander the great was neuer more bound to Aristotle his master, for his lessons in Philosophie, then I am bound to him for giuing of mee the first light and enteraunce into the knowledge of this noble arte and mysterie, &c.

Master Kebles ointment for aches, wherewith I
haue had good successe in our vnctions, &c.

M. Kebles
vnguent.

Rec. Fol. saluix, et Rutæ, ana. lib. i. fol. lauri. Chamæmeli, et Absinthiæ, ana. lib. ʒ. Adipis, Ovis lib. ʒ. iii. Olei Oliuarum, lib. iiii. vini Albi, lib. ii. first chop the hearbes small, and then bruse them in a mortar, and choppe the suet verie fine, and beate all well together untill the suet be not scene, then take it forth and put it into a faire vessell, and cover it close, and so let it stand the space of ten daies, take it out of the vessell and put it into a brasse pan, and then put in also the wine, and set it oder a soft fire of coales, and let it boile gentlie till the wine be consumed, and that the hearbes were parched, then take it off the fire and straine it, &c.

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Vnguentum Arogon.

Rec. Rorifinarini, Marioranæ, Radicis Ari. Serpilli Ru- Vnguentum
tæ, Radic. Cucumer. asinini, ana. ʒ. iiii. ʒ. fol. lauri, saluæ. Arogon.
Sabinæ. ana. ʒ. iiii. Pulicare maioris, minor, ana. ʒ. iiii, Rad. Nicolai.
Bryoniz, ʒ. iiii. Laureolæ. ʒ. ix. fol. Cucumer. asinini
Nepetæ, ana. ʒ. vi. Malticis, Olibani, ana. ʒ. vii.
Pyrethri, Euphorbij. Zinziberis, piperis, ana. ʒ. i. Adipis vr-
sini, Olei Laurini, ana. ʒ. iiii. Olei Moschelini. ʒ. ʒ. Petrolei
clari. ʒ. i. Butyri. ʒ. iiii. aut quantum sufficit, Olei. lib. v. ce-
ræ. lib. i. ʒ. iiii. The hearbes and rootes must be gathered
in May and infused in the Wile seauen daies, then boile
them on the fire the space of two houres, and in the end
straine it, and adde to the ware, and so relent them to-
gether, &c.

Vnguentum Agrippæ Regis.

Rec. Rad. Bryoniz. lib. ii. Rad. Cucumer. Asinini, lib. i. Vnguentum
Scillæ. lib. ʒ. Irios, ʒ. iiii. Rad. filicis, Rad. cbuli. tribulorum, Agrippæ Re-
a quaticorum, ana. ʒ. ii. ceræ. Albissimæ. ʒ. xv. Olei albissi-
mi. lib. iiii. Let all these rootes be cut and brused and in-
fused in Wile for the space of eight daies, then boile them
again on a gentle fire ʒ space of one houre, then straine
them, and adde to the ware being cut in small pæces,
and so relent them together, fiat vnguentum.

An vnguent which doth ease paines, and also resolueth
and mollifieth hard swellings.

Rec. Muccilaginis, Seminis, lini. mucilaginis. Rad. al-
thææ. ana. ʒ. ii. Olei Spicati. Amigdalârû dulciû, Chamo-
meli, ana. ʒ. ii. Gûmi Arabici. Dragaganti, ana. ʒ. ii. cû cera
fiat vnguentum. I doe often vse of this ointment in the
unctions for hard swellings, and haue found great pro-
fit by the vse thereof, &c.

F. ii.

Heere

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Heere followeth the order of making such Oiles as
is vsed in the Vnctions.

Oleum Laurinum, taken out of Ges-
nerus and Lanfrancke.

**Oleum lauri-
num.**
Gesnerus.

**Oleum lauri-
num.**
Lanfrancke.

Take baie berries finelie broken and infused thro-
daies in wine, and then put vp in bagges, and drabo out
an Oyle by a presse. This Oyle is commended by Ro-
gerius. Another order how to make the said Oyle taken
out of Lanfrancke. Gather first your berries and
boile them in Tribus libris vini, then straine out your li-
quor of berries and wine, and put thereto Olei lib. tres,
letting it boile againe vntil the wine be consumed, then
take it off the fire and reserue it to your vse, &c.

Oleum Terebinthine, taken also out of Gesnerus.

**Oleum Tere-
binthine.**
Gesnerus.

Take of cleere Terebinthine what quantitie you
will, and for euerie pound of Terebinthine put 3.iii. of
the ashes of hard woode, I do vse in the stead of ashes, the
pouder of tilestones, glasse, or sand, which after the mix-
ture together, put all into a retozt set on a furnace, and
in the beginning distill it with a softe fire vntill all the
moisture be drawen, after increase the heat with a stron-
ger fire vntill all the Oyle be distilled and come, which
keepe diligentlie in a glasse. This Oyle is called the se-
cret of Gabriel Fallopii.

Oleum Liliorum.

Rec. Oleum Oliuarum what quantitie you please, &
put it into a faire strong glasse, and adde thereto of the
CLOWES flowers of Lillies, being shred so much in quantitie as
conue

conueniently will into the Glasse, so that they be alwaies couered ouer with the Oyle, then let it in the Sunne for seauen or eight daies, and at the eight daies end boile this in Balneo Marię five or six houres, then take it and let it coole, and then straine it and put to againe as many more fresh flowers, and thus do thre or foure times, as you may get the flowers from time to time. But note that the last infusion must stand in the Sun a month or six weeks afore you put it into Balneo Marię, and then being well boiled, straine it and referus it to your vse.

After this manner and order I doe make Oleum rosatum, chamamelinum, anethinum, absinthium, violaceum, sambucinum, &c. and I finde them to be verie good in operation.

Oleum Chamamelinum.

Rec. flor. Chamemeli, demptis folijs albis. ℥.iiii. olei Oliuarum lib.ii. ℥. the flowers must be dried in the shadow 24. houres, then put them with the oile into a glasse with a narrow mouth being well stopped, & let it stand in the Sunne forty daies, &c.

Oleum Chamamelinum.

Pauli.

Oleum Anethinum.

Rec. Fol. et flor. anethi contus. ℥.iiii. Olei veteris, lib. i. let these be also dried in the shadow, and make it in the like order as you make the foresaid Oile of Chamel, &c.

Oleum Anethinum.

Oleum Rosatum completum Mesue.

Rec. Olei ex Oliuis maturis, aque fontane multoties, loti, quantum velles. Put into this Oile of redde Rose leaues, so many as you shall thinke good and conuenient, let these in the Sunne eight daies, then boile

Oleum rosatum completum Mesue.

℥.iii.

them

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them in a double vessell on the fire three houres, then take new roses, and doe as afoze said, and doe also the third time, and put to the fourth part of water of the infusion of Roses, and let it stand in the Sunne fortie daies, then straine it againe, and put to the ioyce of Roses, and let it stand in the Sunne, &c.

Oleum Lumbricorum.

Oleum lum-
bricorum.

Rec. Lumbricorum Terrestrium, lib. semis, being sliced and washed in Vino albo, then take Oleum Ros. omphacinum, lib. ii. vini albi, ℥. ii. boyle all these in a double vessell to the consumption of the Wine, then straine it and reserue it to your vse, &c.

Oleum Hyperici.

Oleū hyperici

CLOWES.

Rec. Vini albi, lib. ii. Olei veteris, lib. iiii. Olei terebinthinij, lib. ii. florū Hyperici recentum, cum semini, q. s. Being first bzused, and then put in a double Glasse with the Diles and Wine, and so let this in the Sunne seauen daies, then boile it fire or seauen houres in Balneo Mariæ, then straine it, and put to the Wine and Diles new fresh flowers and seedes, and let this stand also in the Sunne other seauen daies, then boyle it againe in Balneo Mariæ. Thus doe so many times till the Dyle be redde, and that the wine bee consumed, then straine it, and adde thereto Aloes epaticę, Myrrhe, Mastice, Mumie, Olibani. ana. ℥. i. Cariophilorum, Macis, Nucis Muscatę, Cinamomi, ana. ℥. semis, Croci. ℥. i. grana. Tincturum. ℥. semis, Verminum terrestrium, ℥. iiii. Let the wormes bee purelie purged and cleansed in Vino albo. q. s. then put all together in a double glasse to the Dyle, and set it in the Sunne a moneth. And last of all let it bee boyled againe in Balneo Mariæ twelue houres,

houres, being verie close stopped, then take it off and let it rest untill it be nere colde, and draine it, and so reserve it to your vse. This Oyle is good for the pallsie, tramples, aches. And lykewise for woundes and prickes of the linewes, and also for poisoned woundes, made by swoords, darts, or gunshot, &c.

These vnguents and Oiles are verie profitable in these vncions wherein goeth quicke siluer, whose mallice and force (as I haue sayd) may bee killed sufficientlie to bee used in this cure of Morbus Gallicus, without daunger, howsoever that odde companion or carping corrector afore mentioned hath dreamed to the contrarie. In saying that it was a shamefull lie of mee to thinke or imagine that Quicke siluer could bee killed with such simple thinges as are Succa Lymonium, Succa Salvia, Succa ros. Oleum Laurinum, Oleum Iuniperi, Axungia (suttle), Aceti vini, Aquæ vitæ, Sputum hominis leuini, Oximeli squilliticum, &c. Now here I will be iudged by the testimonie of the learned both in Physicke and Chirurgie in these daies, and also by our auncient wyters, as Guydo de Cauliaco, Nicholas Massæ, Ioannes de Vigo, Aug. Ferrus, Rondoletius, Arceus, Calimacheus, with many others; which haue bene the authors of these excellent remedies, so that if his wordes bee well waied and sufficientlie considered, I thinke the fellowe hath bene misledde by some blinde guide, or else bee of himselfe is the author of this error, that dares once bee so bold with his impudent face to write, or yet once to speake against so manifest a truth, which so many excellent men hath confirmed & allowed. And for also now by daies and continuall experience haue approued the same to bee most certaine and true, howsoever this reclaiming aduersarie wold bleare mens eyes to the contrarie; but it is commonly seene & truly said,

who

John
Hart

There is as much error committed by vs in our order of killing quick siluer, as there is error in the cutting of a dead member from the body.

De Morbo gallico.

This fellow I see hath small confidence, iudgement, or knowlledge in these learned authors, that dares impugne against their approued authoritie, and yet he doth still promise by the dexterity of his wit, and the helpe of his friends, vwho prompts him forward to buckle on his bootes of brasse to giue me the counterbuste, and then surely all they together forsooth vwill vwrite against this booke, & also vwill defend & maintaine his peeuish opinions, &c.

who will be more bolser then blind bayard, or who are more busier then they that knowe least: yet sith it is but his owne ambitious loose opinion, & some other such like frantick foolish and salt & detractors of other mens credits & traualles. Therfore it were but lost labour of me to spend the time in aunswering anie more of his absurd, boltish, false and slanderous speeches, which in one of my bookes he rudelie rōamed ouer. But it is said he and his adherence may haue some straunge magnificent composition, wherewith they vse to kill quicke siluer, which to vs is vnknowne, surpassing the force of Hercules club, and that forsooth may not be discovered, but greatlie it skilleth not, wherfore I will returne and say againe: Quicksiluer may be killed sufficiently to be vsed in our vntions by anie of the afore named remedies, and then moreouer being compounded with such vnguents, oiles, gums, pouders, and other like comfortable remedies, which be comunonlie vsed in our vntions: Then shall you finde that they haue greates and p̄cious vertues, and that their opinions is not to be liked, but to be condemned as foule vntruthes, which doe thus daileye canill, and as it were picke quarrels by subtil shifts and slanderous speeches against our vntions made with quicke siluer, and so to make this manner of curing to seme odious vnto the world.

I will here obiect no more against the contrarie, but let euerie man iudge and speake truelie as hee findeth and knoweth. For mine owne parte this I am well assured, and it is also verie well knowne, that I haue cured an infinit number both farre and nere, and yet I neuer saw but that the profit therof surmounted the hurt, being diligentlie & carefullie vsed with great wisdom, discretion and knowlledge, for otherwise indeede it is but as a sword put into a mad mans hand.

And

And therefore I saie vndoubtedlie their wordes are but
fables and olde wiues tales, which saie that vntions
made with quicke siluer are not to be vled, wherefore
I will conclude with that good saying of Vigo, that I
see no reason why they shuld condemne medicines made
with quicke siluer, seeing that many remedies made
with quicke siluer, are found in the booke of auncient
and late wryters, in the curing of scabbes, salt fleame,
fettlers, and ringwozmes, &c. But if you wil vnderstand
what is the reason that they are so opiniatiue, or as it
were, swozne enemies against these vntions made
with quicke siluer: forsooth this is their chiefe reason
which carrieth so great pꝛofe. First they saie, they be ve-
rie daungerous and strong, and cause malignant acci-
dents and vlcérations in the mouth and gums, tongue,
and thꝛoate, with continuall fluxe of flegmatike matter
daie and night running, whereby happeneth painfull
watchings, lacke of appetite, with dolour in the iawes,
and such other infirmities. Wherevnto I aunswere
with Hypocrates, that extreme remedies are to be vled
against extream diseases, for bee there not purgations
made verie strong by reason of Eleborus and Scammo-
nie, and such like, which hurt the stomacke and other
parts, and shall we therefore vtterlie refuse them be-
cause they be noisome? I suppose not, when by their con-
traries they are and may be made medicinable; Euen
the same and y^e verie like pꝛofes haue we daillie of our
vntions, wherein goeth quicke siluer. But yet mozeo-
uer they saie againe that the quicke siluer is an enemy
vnto the sinewes, and that it bringeth the palse, by rea-
son that it is colde and moist. And to pꝛoue the same,
saith Nicholaus Massa in his booke de Morbo Gallico,
wryting in the defence of quicke siluer, where they bring
an ensample of an Ape, that by eating of quicke sil-
uer died, and when she was opened, there was found be-

It is said hee
that erreth be-
fore he knowe
eth the truth,
ought the soo-
ner to be for-
giuen: but he
that erreth
and knowe
eth the troth,
may iustly be
condemned
for an errour
holder.

Nicholaus
Massa.

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sides the heart, a great quantitie of conieled blood, which did arise (saie they) of no other cause, but onely of quick Siluer: I will here argue no further to the contrary, for that I know there wilbe objected against mee, that my learning & knowledge is not to be compared with those men which holdeth the contrary opinion: yet notwithstanding I will say with that famous Guydo, we be children sitting in the neck of a Gyant, we can see what so ever the Gyant can see. And I doe the bolder affirme it, bicause so many great & singular learned men haue allowed and approued our opinion to be true. Wherefore here I will leaue it to their censures & iudgements, bicause I see men learned on both sides, of diuerse opinions, touching the nature and properties of Quicksiluer. But yet this I doe know assuredly, that being (as I haue sayd) compounded with the fore named Unguents, Oyles, Gummes, &c. that then vndoubtedly, it will resolue and molifie: and it openeth the bodie, and prouoketh sweate, & emptieth the cause of this disease, some times sensible and sometimes insensible, and the blood thereby is purged from infection, and all the parts of the bodie is cleansed from superfluous humors, so that good humors are bred, and they doe returne againe vnto their natural course & disposition, as we dayly see by experience. But yet beware that to little of y^e vntion doe not decaue thee in anoynting, neither be to bould with the applying of to much of it at a tyme. And beware also of disorder of the pacient, and of the ayre, of meates and of drinckes, for by such meanes many haue bene defrauded of their healthes, and after selue daies, haue falne againe into this sicknesse: and some times ioyned with a woyle, more harder to be cured, as the Dropsie. &c. There is no certaine rule to be giuen of the number of the daies, in the applying of the Vntion, but by coniecture, neither how much in quantitie is to be vsed at a time.

But it is necessarie to procede after the strength of the
the

the patient, and the force and strength of the Vnction, and the continuance of the sicknesse, hauing herein alwaies a good iudgement. These being skilfully accomplished, and all things aforesaide diligently obserued, the mouth and gummes healed, and the teeth fastened, then let the patient haue cleane and freshe clothes, and chaunge their sheetes, and not afoze, except the flur doe flow to abundantly. Last of all, let them be purged with some conuenient purgations, meete to purge away the reliques remaining of the disease. This done, let the patient be lette blood, within a day or two after, and chouse some good ayze to remaine in for that space, vsing a moderate order of dyet, with conuenient meates and drinks. &c.

Strong bodies may endure strong vnctions: vveake bodies vveaker vnctions.

The discription of certaine approued remedies by mee collected, which are very needefull and necessarie helps in this cure. And I haue gleaned and gathered these to gether, like as the poore Bee, which gathereth hir Honnie from euerie sweete flower.

Cap. VII.



I haue thought it not amisse, here to adioyne certaine other approued medicines, which I haue founde to be very conuenient for the cure of this sicknesse. And also is otherwise wel approued very profitable bothe for the curing of woundes, vlcers, and Apostumes.

And for that in some persons which are greatly infected with sharpe and gnawing humors, that doth eate and also exulcerate the partes affected, and being of longe continuance, it falleth out thereby often and many times.

G. y.

As

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as I haue alreadie said, some to haue virulent corosions and malignant vlcers : some fraudulent and deceitfull vlcers, with hard callous and swolne lippes and edges, and other some to haue corrupt, putrified, and rotten vlcers, which become foule and filthie, with great losse of substance, which must be againe restored, and sometimes vlcers and nodes, with corruptions of the bones in diuerse parts of the bodie, so that these maladies haue neede of such remedies, befoze ye may safelie applie the vnctions. For by these remedies these vlcers are greatly corrected of their malignitie, & the hard tumours or knots are to be opened with causticke medicines, when they will not yeld vnto resolutions, and then also when they be purged and cleansed from the anoiences aforesayd, which will conuenientlie be done by these remedies. Then may ye safelie vse these vnctions, and cure this diseale by the order which is heere prescribed, &c.

Cerotum Vigonis cum Mercurio.

Cerotum
Vigonis cum
Mercurio.

R Ec. Olei Chamomilini anethi. de spica, de Lilio, ana. ℥. ii. Olei de Croco. ℥. i. Pinguedinis porcinae. lib. i. Pinguedinis vituli, lib. ℥. Euphorb. ℥. v. thuris. ℥. x. Olei Laurini. ℥. i. ℥. Ranarum viuientium. N. vi. Pingudinis viperæ ℥. ii. ℥. (or in stead thereof I doe put in) ex Pinguedine humanis. ℥. ii. ℥. Lumbricorum, Lotorum cum vino. ℥. iii. ℥. Succi radicū ebuli et enulæ. ana. ℥. ii. Squinanti, sticados, Matricariae. ana. M. i. vini odoriferi. lib. ii. Let theſe ſeth all together vntill the wine be consumed, then straine them, and put to the straining Lithargiri auri. lib. i. Terebin. claræ. ℥. ii. Make a cerot with sufficient white ware, after the manner of a sparadrop, adding in the end of the decoction Stiracis liquidæ. ℥. j. ℥. then take the cerot from the fire, and stirre it vntill it be luke warme, and afterward put therevnto Argenti viui cum Salvia. extracti

tincti. ʒ.iiii. And stirre it about well, vntill the quicke sil-
uer be incorpozated, et fiat. Note that this cerot is not
trulie prescribed in our olde English translation of Vi-
go, &c.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Axungia porcine. ʒ. xii. Argenti viui. ʒ. viii. Sti- Bacter.
racis, theriace. ana. ʒ. i. cera et resina ping. ana. q. s. et fiat ce-
rotum. Quod Ioannes Bacter, &c.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Emp. de Meliloto Mesua. ʒ. vi. Emplastr. Diachi- CLOWES.
lon magnū Mesua. ʒ. iiiii. And adde also herebnto of my
vntio ʒ. ii. or ʒ. iii. but first relent the plaisters with an
easie fire of coales, & in the cooling put in of my vntion,
or of some other good vntion, and then stirre it well vn-
till it be colde. You may spread this plaister either vpon
leather, or vpon linnen cloth, and so applie it, &c.

A resolutiue plaister verie good in colde

and windie swellings,

Rec. Olei Anethimi. lib. ʒ. Refine lib. iii. Refine pine lib.
ii. cere citrine. lib. i. Puluis, Bacarum lauri, et seminis Cu-
mini. ana. lib. j. Let all these seedes bee made into as fine
pouder as possibly may be, but first relent the Rosen per
Rosen. and ware together, and so straine it, then by litle
& litle straw in your pouders, & in the end when it war-
eth somewhat colde, as you may suffer the working
with your hands, then with speede make it vp in rouses,
working in your Dyle continuallie with your hands,
and so reserue it to your vse, &c.

De Morbo gallico.

Emplastrum diachilon paruum Mefuz.

Emplastrum
diachilon
paruum mēfuz

Rec. Lithargyri. ʒ. vi. Olei veteris, lib. i. Mucilaginis
Pſyllij. ʒ. iij. Mucilaginis Seminis, Hioſoyami, ʒ. j. ꝑ. Mu-
cilaginis, Seminis linꝝ Mucilaginis, Radicum altheæ. ana. ʒ
ij. fiat vt primum. It dooth digeſt and maturate harde
tumours and apoſtumes which bee hot. And it may bee
uſed with great profite, and for the excellencie which I
haue found in the uſe thereof, I haue thought it good
to publiſh the ſame as a needefull and neceſſarye helpe
in this cure.

A Reſolutiue plaifter which is alſo
other wayes profitable.

Rec. Axungia Porcina, lib. iij. Olei Veteris, lib. ij. Ra-
dicum Bryonia & Altheæ, Ana, lib. ꝑ. Let theſe ſtand in-
fuſed ten dayes. Then put all into the panne, and boyle
them to gether ouer a ſoft fyre one houre. Then ſtrayne
it, and ad vnto the ſtrayning Lythargiri auri leuigati, lib.
iij. Vitrioli. ʒ. iij. Boyle all theſe to gether, vntill it come
to the forme of a Cerot. And then ad vnto it Gūmi Opo-
panaci, Amoniaci, diſſoluti in aceto & colati, ana lib. j.
After this then boyle all to gethers againe on a gentle
fyre of coles, continually ſtirring it, vntill it be brought
to the forme of a plaifter: and then when it is nere cold,
make it vp in rooles. This is a very excellent good plai-
ſter both to reſolue and to appeaſe paynes, and it is well
approued to be ſingular good about woundes made with
Gunſhot, and many other excellent vertues it hath, which
for being ſo tedious, I will paſſe over.

Em-

Emplaistrum de Meliloto
Mesuz.

Rec. Meliloti . ℥. vi . Florum Chamemeli, Fenigræ- Emplastrum
ci, Baccarum Lauri, Radicum altheæ, Comarum ab- de meliloto
sinthij, ana. ℥. ij. Seminis absinthij, Cardamomi Iridis, mesuz.
Cyperij, Spica nardi, Casia feminis, Ammi ana. ℥. j. ℔.
Fol. persici. ℥. iij. Hammoniacy. ℥. x. Styracis, Bdellij,
ana. ℥. v. Terebinthinæ. ℥. j. ℔. Ficus pinguius. N. xij.
Sepi Hircini, Resinæ, Picis, ana. ℥. ij. ℔. Cera. ℥. vi. Olei
Sampfucini, Olei Nardini, ana. lib. j. Confice, sic fiet
decoctio, Meliloti, Foenigreci, Chamæmeli, ana. q. s.

Boyle these vnto the consumption of the halfe, then
straine them and put there-vnto your parcells finelic
made in pouder: and boyle them againe, adding the
Oyles Terebinthine and Gum mes, dissolued in Uni-
gere, then put to the rootes, and figges, being well bru-
sed and well boyled to gether, and mire all these and
make an emplaister according to arte.

It doth molifie all hardnesse of the stomacke, Luyers,
Spleene, and other intrayles. It doeth also cease behe-
ment dolour and payne, and healeth the wyndinesse of
Hypochondria. &c.

Emplaistrum Diachylon magnum
Mesuz.

Rec. Lithargyri. lib. j. Olei Chamemelini Irini A- Emplastru
methini. ana. ℥. viij. Mucilagi, Sem. Lini, Foenigreci Diachylon
altheæ, suz. magnum

De Morbo gallico.

altheę, ficum pinguium, vuarum passarum . ana. ʒ. xii. ʒ. Succı Iridis, Scillę Oesypi, Ichthyocolle. ana. ʒ. xii. ʒ. Terebinthine. ʒ. iij. Resini pini. cerę flauę. ana. ʒ. ii. fiat ceratum vt prius. It doth digest and mollifie all hardnesse, and therefore may with great profite be applyed vnto Schyrus, and other hard tumours, &c.

Emplastrum Oxycroceum descriptione Nicolai.

Emplastrum
Oxycroceum
descriptione
Nicolai.

Rec. Cerę, Picis Nigra, Picis Grece, croci. ana. ʒ. iij. terebinthine, Galbani, Hammoniacy, Myrrhe, Thuris, Mastiches, ana. ʒ. i. ʒ. iij. Dissolue the Armoniacke and Galbanum in a sufficient quantitie of vineger vpon a few imbers, vntill the vineger be consumed, then adde there vnto your Pitch, Ware, Rosen, and Turpentine, being melted together, then put in your Myrrhe, Pasticke, and Frankensence, being in fine powder, continuallie stirring them together till they come to the thicknesse of a cerote. After you haue taken it from the fire, put in your saffron, and make it according to art. I haue proued this plaister and the other two to be verie profitable in this sickness for dissoluing of hard tumours and swellings, and also it is good to take awaie paines and aches, as hereafter shal be said by the order of curing certaine speciall cures, &c.

Emplastrum ad resoluendum et ad maturandum.

Rec. Oleiorum Irini, Liliaci ana. ʒ. iij. cerę citrini. lib. j. Resinę. lib. j. Resinę pini. lib. ʒ. Picis Burg. ʒ. vj. Galbani. ʒ. ii. Gum. Armoniacy. ʒ. iij. Opoponacis ʒ. ii. croci. ʒ. i. Dissolue your gums in Malmsey or Muscadell, q. s. misse et fiat, emplastrum secundum artem, &c.

De Morbo gallico.

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A Cataplasme, which doth resolve and also suppurate hard tumors or swellings.

GLANFEILDE.

Rec. Ficum, lib. j. Rad. Liliorum, N. iij. Olibani Malicis, Galbani, ana. ʒ. ʒ. Boyle the figges and rootes in *Glanfield.* *Palmeley*, very tender, then straine it, and to the straining, ad to Galbanum, being dissolved in Viniger, and the other Cumines made in very fine powder: of Camphure, ʒ. ʒ. And if you will use to suppurate more mighte, ad thereto of Oylers and of Snails. q. l. & fiat Cataplasma.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Rad. Liliorum Alb. & altheæ, ana. ʒ. iij. Florum Am. Parth. Mal. M. j. Ficum. Pinguim. N. viij. coquantur in hidromel. Then adde to Sem. Lini. & Fenic, ana. ʒ. j. Farine Hordei. ʒ. ij. Olei Liliorum, ʒ. i. Axungie Porcine. ʒ. i. semis, & fiat Cataplasma. This is also good to suppurate Bubonem venereum.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Farinæ Fabarum orobi, ana. ʒ. ij. Chamemille, & Meliloti ana ʒ. iij. Being made into very fine powder, then ad to, Olei Irini, & amigdalorum, ana. ʒ. j. Succu Rutæ, ʒ. j. & fiat Cataplasma.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Foliorum Maluarum Violarum, ana. M. ij. Florū *CLOWES.* Chamemeli, Meliloti & Ros. ana. M. j. ʒ. Boyle these in the broth of Weale, Chicken, or Capon, without Salt, and boyle the hearbes untill thy be tender. Then stamp them
D. i. very

De Morbo gallico.

very fine, and ad to them, ʒ. viij. of this Muccilage following. Rad. Altheæ. M.ij. Sem. Lini, & Psylli. ana. ʒ. iij. For-
nigræci. ʒ. j. ʒ. infundantur in Aqua purissima & Vini
Albi lib. j. Let them lye infused, xy. houres, then boyle it
a little, and straine it, and take of this Muccilage, as afore-
said. And then ad to of. Olei ros. & amigdal. ana. ʒ. j. ʒ. Fa-
rine Fab. ʒ. iij. Farine hordei. ʒ. ij. Medullæ panis. q. s. Croci
ʒ. ij. Lutorum ouorum. N. iij. & fiat Cataplasme.

HERE FOLLOWETH CAV-

stick Medicines, which doth open or breake
nodes, hard knots and swellings, when they
yeld not to resolutions: and they doe take a-
way superfluous and rotten flesh.

The causticke
stone.

REC. Fecis vini vsti. lib. ij. Cineris querci. lib. ij. Calcis
Vini. lib. j. steepe all these in Aqua Fontan. lib. xvj
Let all lye in steepe. xxiij. houres at the least, stray-
ning it two or thre tymes, in the meane space: and then
let it be set ouer a fyre of coles, to boyle a little. Then let
it stand so. xy. houres, & the straine the cleere licoz througħ
a double wollen cloth, so that no alshes passe with all, but
onely the cleere licoz. Then set that licoz on the fyre, in a
bessell of Iron, or Basse, and let it boyle vntil it come to
a stony hardnesse, then breake it in as small or great pec-
ces, as you think good: and keepe it close, for if it take ayre,
it will returne to water againe.

An other Caustick stone which Maister Francis
Rassius, a Chirurgion to the French king, dyd giue
vnto me, for a great secret, and he intituled it, Cau-
teria optima, & sine dolore: and it is thus made
as followeth.

Rec.

REC. Aquæ, lib. xxx. Fecis vini vsti. lib. ij. Calcis viui, M. Fraunces
lib. vi. Cineris querci, & caulii fabarum ana q. s. Ralsius ou
sticke stone,
Let all these lye infused in the water. xij. houres, in an
earthen vessell, being strong and well nealed. Then giue
it a walme at the fyre, and let it rest xiiij. houres, till it be
very clære, then let it be well strained through a cotton
strainer, and so boyle it with a fyre of coles, vntill it come
to the forme of a stone, then bryake it in small peeces, or
great peeces, as you think best. The older this Causticke
is, the lesse paine it causeth, as Paister Ralsius sayd.

An other good Causticke,

Rec. Lixiuij saponarij, lib. j. Calcis viui made into very
fine ponder, first of all is the best way, & as much in qua-
titie as will bring it to the forme of an vnguent, and let it
boyle very gently, that the calx may myre well with the
Lixiuum, and if it be to thicke, put in more of the Lixiuum,
and boyle it againe gently, till it come to the forme afoze-
sayde.

This Causticke you may spreadde as you please, vpon
plegets of lynth, or towle, as you doe any vnguent, & so ap-
ply it with discretion. This Causticke worketh not with
out paine, and it is called of some, the common Causticke.
Nevertheless ye shall finde it a very good one, although it
seeme but simple, and made with out curiositie.

VNGVENTVM AEGIPTIA.

cum, approued to be very good and neces-
sary in scaling of corrupt and rotten bones,
and it doth also subdue spungious or proud
flesh, and also mundifieth and cleanseth fil-
thie and corrupte vicers, and it doth preserue
the good and sound flesh.

H.ii.

Rec.

De Morbo gallico.

CLOVES

Rec. Mellis Ros. lib. ij. Aquæ vitæ, Aceti Albi, ana. lib. ʒ. Viridis Aeris. ʒ. ij. Vitrioli Albi. ʒ. ij. Let your Viridis Aeris and Vitriol, be made into as fine powder as may be possible, and then put all to gether and boyle it vpon an easie fier, vntill it come to the thickestesse of Honney.

AN OTHER.

Guydo de Canliaco.

Rec. Mellis. lib. j. Aceti optimi. ʒ. vj. Viridis Aeris. ʒ. j. Aluminis. Rupis ʒ. v. Boyle this also to the thickestesse of hunnie.

AN OTHER.

Mefax.

Rec. Aeruginis. ʒ. v. Mellis optimi. ʒ. xiiii. Aceti fortis ʒ. vii. Boile this as the other aforesaid.

AN OTHER.

Vigo.

Rec. Aquæ Plantaginis, vini Malorum granatorum, Mellis ana. ʒ. ii. Aluminis rupis. Aeruginis ana. ʒ. x. et fiat. Boyle this also to the thickestesse of Honney.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Mellis. lib. ij. Viridis Aeris. ʒ. iiii. Aceti. lib. i. Aluminis Roche. ʒ. iij. boyle this as the other. This Unguent both remoue and take away corrupted flesh which groweth in the mouth, by the applying of to much of the vncction. It both also mundifie and cleanse filthy blcers, and scaleth corrupt and rotten bones.

Aqua Fallopij.

Aqua fallopij

Rec. Aquarum Planta. Ros. ana. lib. j. Aluminis Roche, Argenti

Argenti Sublimati. ana. ℥. ij. Put these to geather in a double Glasse, and boyle it in Balneo Marię, to the consumption of the fourth part. I haue approued this water to be singuler good to check and stay the spreading of eating vlcers of Morbus Gallicus, in the mouth, throate, or yarde, &c. And it doth also scale corrupt benes. I toke this water out of Fallopius booke, de Vlceribus. And I call it after his name, for that I haue not found it in any other.

¶ MUNDIFYING OR AB- steriue Vnguent.

Vnguentum Mundificatium.

R E C. Resinæ. ℥. viij. Colophoniz. ℥. iiij. Cera. lib. j. Olei. lib. j. Gūmi Opoponacis. ℥. j. ℥. Aeruginis æris, ℥. j. Relent your war, Dyle, selwet and Rosen all together, then straine the Gummes being dissolved first in Winiger, and so boyle it a little vpon a gentle fier, and then take it of, and so put in your Viride æris, in fine powder.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Gummi Ammoniaci. ℥. ij. Bdellij, Olibani, Aristolochyæ, Sarcocollæ. ana. ℥. j. ℥. Myrrhæ, Galbani, ana. ℥. j. Lithaigiri auri. ℥. iiij. Aloes, Opoponacis, ana. ℥. j. Viridis æris. ℥. ij. ℥. Resinæ Pini. ℥. iiij. Dissolue your Gumme in Winiger, and powder the rest as fine as is possible, then ad there-vnto Cera Citrinæ. lib. j. Olei communis, lib. ij. et fiat vnguentum, &c.

Vnguentum Viride.

Rec. Resinæ, Resinæ Pini, Cera Citrinæ. lib. j. Olei communis,
℥. iiij.

De Morbo gallico.

munis.lib.ij. Terebinthine, lib. j. Aeruginis æris. ʒ. j. & fiat Vnguentum.

AN OTHER.

Banester.

Rec. Cere Citrine. ʒ. vij. Terebin. cla. refine, refinæ Pini, Colophonix, ana. ʒ. iij. ʒ. gummi Ammoniacy. ʒ. ij. Gum. Bdel. ʒ. iij. Galbani. ʒ. vj. Myrrhe. ʒ. j. Mastices & Olibani, ana. ʒ. ʒ. Opoponacis. ʒ. ij. ʒ. Lithargiri auri. ʒ. iij. Viridis æris. ʒ. ij. Axungie suille. ʒ. vj. Olei communis. lib. j. Powder y which is to be poudered, & dissolue the Gummes in white Wine: Et fiat vnguentum secundum artem.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Terebin. ʒ. ij. Mellis ros. ʒ. j. Farine hord. Myrrhe Mastichis, ana. ʒ. ij. & fiat.

AN OTHER.

Franciscus
Ralsius.

Rec. Pul. Aloes, Myrrhe & Gentiane, ana. ʒ. iij. Pulueris Vtriusque Aristolochie & Centaurij minoris, ana. ʒ. ij. Pulueris florent. ʒ. ʒ. Excipiantur omnia cum syr. ros. siccar. & Absynthij. q. s. addendo Aquæ vitæ. ʒ. j. & fiat Linimentum.

AN OTHER.

CLOWES.

Rec. Vnguent. Viridis. ʒ. viij. vnguent. Popul. composit. ʒ. ij. Pulueris Mastichis. ʒ. j. Mercur. precipi ʒ. ij. Labo: all these in a mortar, & after reserve it to your use.

INCARNATIVE VNGVENTS.

Here the afore named fabler, is yet once againe in a great rage, stil vsing his olde accustomed bouldnesse of vnttrue speaking, and as it were, falleth out with him self, saying, it is superfluous and altogether vnnecessary for mee to publish any Incarnatiues, bicause (saith he) nature it selfe will restore & inuince the lost substance of flesh againe,

gaine, without the helpe of Incarnatiues, for the onely keeping of the vlcerate parts pure and cleane, by a mundifying & clensing medicine is sufficient without & other. Now here again it may also appeare, how he hath fast merred himselfe in the haue of impudencie & ignorance, and there blindly lyeth grabbing at none dayes, with his vaine affirmatiues against Incarnatiues. For dispröve of his cawelling & vncüly speches, omitting all other proofes and circumstaunces, I wil refer you to the Institution of a Chirurgion, published by Tagaltius, & Gwido de Cauliaco, whose precepts, are set down to vs after this maner.

A good Chirurgion (sayth they) should alwayes haue in rediness these .5. vnguents, as first vnguentū Basilicō to suppurate and maturate. The second, is Vnguentū Apostolicō, to mundifie & clense. The third, is Vnguentum Aureum, to incarnate and fill. The fourth, is Vnguentū Album, to cicatrice. The fift, is Vnguentū Dialthera, to cease dolour and payne, and to molifie. Now here I will leaue him as aforesaid, concluding with that true saying of Maister Hawle Chirurgion, of Maidstone, who was in his time also greatly troubled with such wicked abusers of this noble art. But saith he :

Who so doth them rightly marke,
shall finde them meeter for the cart,
That grope thus blindly in the darke,
then haue to doe in such an arte.

Vnguentum Incarnatiuum.

REC. Resinæ Cerę Citrinę, ana. lib. ꝑ. Terebin. ʒ. iiii.
Olibani, Mast. ana. ʒ. j. Myrrh, Sarcocol. ana. ʒ. ii. ꝑ.
Olei Masti. Mellis Ros. colati. ʒ. j. Farinæ hordei. ʒ. ij.
& fiat vnguentum.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Olei Ros. ʒ. xii. Resinæ. ʒ. xij. Ceræ citrinæ. ʒ. viii. Keble.
Terebin-

De Morbo gallico.

Terebinthinæ. ℥.vj. Mastichis. ℥.ij. Olibani. ℥.iiij. Croci.
℥.ij. et fiat vnguentum &c.

AN OTHER.

CLOVVES

Rec. Cere Citrinæ. lib. ℥. Resinæ. ℥.vi. Terebinthinæ.
℥.v. Olei Ros. lib. ℥. Masticis, Olibani, Myrrhæ, et Sarco-
collæ, ana. ℥. ℥. Aloes et Croci, ana. ℥.ij. Mellis Ros. ℥.iiij.
& fiat vnguentum.

VNGVENTVM BASILICON.

REC. Resinæ, Terebinthinæ, Adipis, Vaccini, Picis,
Naualis, Thuris, ana. lib. j. Cere, lib. ij. Olei communis
lib. iiij. & fiat vnguentum.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. j. ℥. Cere, lib. ℥. Resinæ, lib. ℥.
Picis Naualis lib. j. Adipis vaccini. ℥. viij. Terebinthinæ. ℥.
iiij. Ovorū Lutorum, ana. N. iiij. Misse et fiat vnguentum
secundum artem. If you myre with eyther of these two
Vnguents, Mercurij Precipitati. q. s. It will then gently
mundifie, incarne, and digest. But if you myre with it of
Alumis vsti, q. s. Then will it gently mundifie, heale, and
decitate by these vlcers.

VNGVENTVM SANATIVM.

REC. Olei communis, Resinæ, ana. lib. j. Cere Citrinæ
lib. ℥. Adipis Ovis. lib. ℥. Terebinthinæ. ℥. xij. Lapidis
Calaminaris. lib. j. Misse et fiat vnguentum secundum ar-
tem. This vnguent doth heale and drye by vlcers.

AN

AN OTHER.

Rec. Terræ sigillatæ, Lapidis Calaminaris, Lithargiri
auri, ana. ʒ. iiii. Olei communis, lib. j. Ceræ. ʒ. xij. Camphu.
ʒ. j. & fiat vnguentum.

HERE FOLLOWETH DESIC-
catiues, both Vnguents and plaisters,

Vnguentum Diapompholygos.

Rec. Olei Ros. ʒ. ix. Ceræ Albæ. ʒ. iij. Succi sola. Hor- Am. Parth.
tensis. ʒ. iiii. Cerus. lot. ʒ. j. Pompholygos, plumbi vsti &
loti, Olibani puri, ana. ʒ. j. Let the ware be dissolved in the
Oyle, with a gentle fyre, and when ye haue taken it of, ad
to the other thinges aboue mencioned: and bray them a
good while in a mortar, putting in the moisture by lyttle
and little, & that which wil not incorporate with the rest,
cast away.

I doe rather chuse to take the Oyle and the iuce, and
boyle them to gether to the consumption of the iuyce. &c.
& fiat vnguentum.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Olei Rosati, Ceræ albæ, ana. ʒ. vj. Succi Solani, VVecker.
ʒ. j. Cerussæ lot. ʒ. ij. Plumbi vsti & loti, Tutie præpa-
ratæ, ana. ʒ. j. Thuris. ʒ. ʒ. Misse et fiat vnguentum se-
cundum artem.

VNGVENTVM DE SIC-
catium rubrum.

REC. Lapid. Calam. Terr. sigil. ruber, ana. ʒ. iiii. Litharg.
auri, Ceræ, ana. ʒ. iij. Ceræ. ʒ. v. Camp. ʒ. j. Olei ros. &
I. j. Viol.

De Morbo gallico.

Viol.ana. 3.vj. Melt the wax and the Oyle, when they be
neere colde, strew in the pouders, and stir them with a spa-
tula, and in the ende, put in the Camph. dissolued in Oyle
of Roses, or some Rose water. q. s. & fiat.

Vnguentum Album Rhasis.

Rhasis.

REC. Olei communis. lib. ij. Cerus. subtilissime. lib. j. Ce-
ra Alb. 3.vj. Camph. 3. ij. Pour Oyle and wax must
be relented to gethers on a gentle fier of coles, and when
it wareth neere colde, strew in your Cerus. and last of all
put in your Campher dissolued in Oyle of Roses.

Emplastrum de siccativum.

Fraunces
Ralsius.

Rec. Boli armenij, Terre sigilla. Lapid. calaminaris. ana
3. j. Ofsis s. p. & Aluminis vsti. ana. 3. ij. Lithargyri
auri. & Minij. Plumbi vsti. ana. 3. vj. Cinabrij. 3. ij. Ole.
Ros. Cera. q. s. fiat emplastrum.

Emplastrum Ceruse.

GALLE.

Rec. Olei Ros. lib. ij. Axung. lotē in aqua rosacia & vi-
no. lib. j. Cerus. subtilis. lib. iiij. Cera Alb. 3. viij. Let these be
boyled gently to gethers ouer a soft fier of coles, stirring
it continually, vntil it come to the substance of a Plaster.

Emplastrum Triapharmacum.

Mesue.

Rec. Lithargyri subtilissimi triti. Aceti vini. ana. lib. j.
Olei veteris. lib. ij. & fiat Empla. secundum artem.

Emplastrum Diacalctheos.

Am. Parrh.

Rec. Olei vet. lib. iiij. Axungia vet. sine sale. lib. ij. Li-
thargyri

thargyri triti. lib. iij. Vitriol. ʒ. iij. Let your Licharg. be ste^d
ped. xij. houres in the oyle, then boyle them to a iust thick^e
nesse, putting in the Axungia, stirring it cōtinually with
a spatula, either of the Date treē, or of y^e Oke treē. When
it is boyled enough, take all from the fier, and put in your
Vitriol, being first beaten in powder. Et fiat.

Emplastrum de Siccatiuum.

Rec. Lapis Calaminaris. ʒ. viij. Terr. Sigill. ʒ. iij. Cerus. M. I. Hawle.
ʒ. iij. Lithargyri auri, & argenti, ana. ʒ. ij. Boli armeni. ʒ. j.
Lithargiri Plumbi. ʒ. ij. Sanguinis Draconis. ʒ. ʒ. Trebin.
ʒ. vj. Scui, Hircini, ceræ, ana. lib. j. & fiat empla. secundum
artem. This plaster is saide to be deuised by that excel^l
lent Chirurgion Maister Iohn Hawle of Maydestone in
Kent, a brother of our Companie, who for his cunning,
skill, and great knowledge in this arte, should not be for^g
gotten of vs.

And now mozeouer for the great paines and charges
which he was at, in the publishing of Lanfranck, into
English, with other worthy woorkes of his owne. And
this he dyd, as he hath saide, for the benefite of his coun^{tr}
ty and countrimen.

IN THE FORMER PART

of this Booke, I haue made mencion as ye
haue heard, of the cure of this sicknesse by
Vnctions. And here I haue also againe
thought it expedient and profitable, to ad^{io}
ioyne certaine approued Decoctions and
diet drincks, which are necessary helps to
be vsed in this cure, where-with I haue
knowne also a great number cured,

De Morbo gallico.

DECOCTIONS.

Calmatheus.

REC. Ligni Sancti, lib. j. Cortic eiusdē, lib. ℥. Aquę purissime, lib. x. Infuse them, & let them soke. xiiij. houres, and boyle them to the consumption of the third part: then take Radicum Enulę campā. Dañtilorum ab osibus seperatorum, ana. ℥. ℥. Senę orientali. ℥. j. Steape them in Vino albo. lib. vj. xiiij. houres, vpon h̄ hot imbzres, so that the wyne be almost redy to seeth, then straine it and put the first decoction to this, and ad Sacchari, lib. ℥. Cinamomi. ℥. j. And foure houres after let them runne thzough a strainer, and euery morning let the patient take v. oz. vi. ounces, & befoze supper, oz when he goeth to bed as much, & put to the residence of the first Decoction of Aquę purissime. xv. lib. & boyle it to the consumption of the third part, and put to as much Sugar and Cinemon as is sufficient to make it pleasant to drinck.

AN OTHER.

REC. Pul. guaiaci. ℥. x. Cortic eiusdem, sarsaperillę, ana. ℥. ij. Cardi Benedct. herbę paralefis, Aegrimoni, ana. M. ij. Hermodact. ℥. ij. Turbith. ℥. iij. Agarici. ℥. ij. Zinzib. ℥. iij. Rhabar. opt. ℥. iij. Fol. sene orient. ℥. iij. Callami. aromat. ℥. ij. Infundantur per horas. xxiiij. in lib. xx. aquę comuni & Ebull. lento igne ad lib. viij. & Aromat. Cinamomi. dosis sit.

AN OTHER.

CLOWES.

REC. Ligni Sancti lib. ℥. Cortic. eiusdem. ℥. vj. Sarsaperillę. ℥. iij. Seminis anisi. ℥. j. Glychyrrizę. ℥. ℥. Passularum mund. ℥. iij. Sene orient. ℥. iij. Hermodact. Stecados ana. ℥. j. Polipo. querc. multū contus. ℥. iij. card. benedict. capil. vner.

ner. Epith. & camap. ana. ꝑ. ij. Cinam. ʒ. j. Zach. lib. ʒ. In-
fuse these. 24. houres in puris. aqua & in vino albo. ana. lib.
x. the boile it in Balneo Marie, vpon an easie fier of coles,
vntill the third part be consumed, & in the cooling, put in
of fine Mithridate. ʒ. ʒ. & when it is through colde strain
it, and keepe it in cleane vessels. Let the pacient take here-
of. vi. oz. viij. ʒ. at a time, morning and euening, and put to
the residue of this decoction of Aquæ purissimæ, oz of
Ceruiseæ fortis. lib. xvj. Ligni Sancti. lib. ʒ. Cortic. eiusdē
ʒ. ij. Glichirizæ rasæ. ʒ. ʒ. anisi. ʒ. j. Passularū mundat. ʒ. iij.
Zacchari. q. s. Boyle this as aforesaide, and abstaine from
all other kinde of drinckes, during the space of xxi. dayes,
oz a moneth, as the cause requireth: and let your bread be
Bisquit bread, made of fine flower, and kneded with the
decoction whereinto you may ad Sugar. q. s. with a few
Coriander seedes, Aniseedes, oz Fennel seedes. And let your
meate be dry roasted, and that shalbe either Mutton, Capon
Venne, Chicken, Rabbat, Hesaunt, Partridge, and Black-
byrd.

And if they be strong of bodie, one meale a day wilbe
sufficient, and contenting themselues at night with a few
Nelsons of the Sunne, and Almonds blaunched, of Bis-
quit bread, and of your drinck. q. s.

But if they be weake of nature, then ye may admit
them their supper of flesh at night, & drinck your drinckes
alwayes warmed, rather then colde. And they shall sweate
euery second oz third daye one houre oz two, according to
the strength of the pacient, and keepe them from ayze and
colde, as neere as you can, during the whole cure. And ye
may open a veine at the beginning, and at the ending, if
you see occasion.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Scobis Guaici. lib. ʒ. Corticum eiusdem. ʒ. iij. far- Baker.
Leparilla. ʒ. ij. cardibenedict. M. j. Lupul. Politrici capil.
Lijj. Ne-

De Morbo gallico.

veneris Asplenij. M. j. Fol. Senæ. ʒ. iij. Polipodij querc. ʒ. iij
Seminis, Anisi & Feniculi, ana. ʒ. ʒ. Liguir. ʒ. ʒ. Infuse all
these for the space of. xxiij. houres, in aqua commune. lib.
xij. then let it boile vntil the cōsumption of the one halfe,
then ad to your Senæ, and let it stande in embres for the
space of sixe houres after, and then straine it, and of this
let him drinck morning and euening, the quantitie of sixe
ounces at a time, or more if nēde be, at ʒ discrecion of the
giuer, for the space of. xvi. dayes: if you boyle it in Balneo
Mariz, it will be the better.

AN OTHER.

D. Ludfourd. Rec. Ligni Sancti. ʒ. xij. Corticū eiusdē. ʒ. iij. Senæ. ʒ. iij
Colocynth. ʒ. ʒ. Cinamomi. ʒ. j. Passularū Sol. ʒ. iij. Gly-
chirizē. ʒ. ij. Ceruise. lib. xvj. Boile these to the consump-
tion of the third part.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Cortic. Gnaici. lib. j. Senæ. ʒ. iij. Ligni sancti. ʒ. xij
Sarsaparillæ. ʒ. iij. Colocinth. ʒ. ʒ. Vini albi. lib. xvj. cer-
uise fortis. lib. viij. Boile this also vnto the consumption
of the third part.

¶ AQUA DECOCTIONIS

Ligni Sancti aduersus Morbum Galli-
cum, Thome Gali, Chirurgi Londoni-
ensis.

S is to be considered that there are three sortes of
this wood, that is to saye, that which is verie
olde, that which is meane and olde, and that
which is young, and the houghes of the trees and
euery

euerye one of these dothe differ in qualitie from the other. That which is young; with the bzaunches also, is of a moyster and more ayrie substance then the other two be, and that that is olde is more harder of digestion, and slower in his operation, and longer before any cure may be done with it: wherefore we doe commonly vse that which is young and weightiest, with the barke of the same, for it doth not drye alway naturall moysture of mans bodie, so some as the olde doth, and that is by reason of his moystnesse, yet in his properties, he doth as much as the other.

The olde and the blacke wood is good to make Dyles, and such lyke thinges, either by Decoctiō or by distillations, for it is more fatte and gumme then the other is, except it be rotten, and then it is not good in medicines.

This wood hath a singular property against Chagmeleontiasin, and also against other moyst and rumaticke sicknesse: for it letteth putrifaction, and altereth the euil qualities of the humours, it comforteth the stomacke, and openeth the obstructions of the Luyer, and moueth the bodie to sweate, and healeth nature to put forth the manie perilous and contagious vapours, by the pores outwardly.

Also that which is the oldest, being boyled in Decoctiōs, and other wayes by arte prepared, is verie good for Ulcerations, fistyles, aches or payne, being applyed according to the arte of Chirurgie, as is mencioned in this booke in diuers places.

And first of all to make the Decoctiō to drinke inwardly, ye shall vse the youngest wood, or the bzaunches, with some part of the barke of the same, as it foloweth here.

Rec.

De Morbo gallico.

Rec. a gallon of faire water and put it into a netue earthen Pot, the which may holde thre galons of water, or two galons and a halfe at the least. And put there vnto of the youngest wood aforesaide. lib. j. with some of the barke in powder: Lycorise dried. ℥ij. seth them vpon a few coales, the pot being close couerid, that so little of the ayre may passe away as is possible: and let it stand vntill it be very hot. Then take it of the fier, and let it stand. xij. houres, then boyle it vpon a soft fire, vntil the halfe be consumed, then straine it and put it into a faire vessell. This is the strong drinck which they may drinck of morning and euening, at each time. ℥. viij. and euery morning the sick person to sweate after he hath taken of the same drinck, by the space of two houres.

And for the second decoction which they must vse with their meate, you must put to the same wood y you straine from your first decoction, with so much water as you did before: and let it stand and steepe as aforesaid, in the same pot, by the space of. xij. houres, and then boyle it vntil the halfe be consumed, as ye dyd the other before.

In weake bodies and colde, we haue vled to put into the first decoction, one pinte of Ralmesie or Sacke, a litle before that it be taken from the fier. And in the latter drinck, we haue vled to put in red Rensh wine, but in strong bodies and those that be not so weake, we must vse to giue it alone without wyne.

The bodies must be well prepared before they take this drinke, or enter into the rules of this diet, by the space of. xij. or. xiiij. dayes, in the which those humors may be purged, that do hurt the bodie, or maintaine the disease. And then when the bodie is well purged, they may enter into the same dyet, giueing them no other drinck but the same aboue said: and diminishing meate by litle and litle, vntill. vi. dayes be past, then let them haue so litle meate as they may liue withall: for if they should take much
meats

meate, nature should be so occupied about the digestion of the same, that it should not be able to overcome and digest the sicknesse, or else suche quantitie of humors might grow thereof, that might still maintaine the disease: yet neuerthelesse, those y be cholericke bodie, may take more meate, and moyster meates then those that be flegmatick and moyst bodie, generally their meates must be roasted, and of good nourishment, and easie to digest: as Putton Meale, Capons, Rabbits, Chickens, Fелants, Partridges, Black birds, Thrushes, & other small birdes of the wood: this must be onely their meates, and roasted without salt, except in cholerick bodie, that be like to fall into some feuer. They may haue their meates boyled, and eate them with a little veriusle.

In flegmatick bodie they may forbear their supper, & hold them content with one meale a day, except at night a fewe reasons of the Summe, and blaunched Almonds: but cholericke bodie must haue some meate at night, to satisfie their stomacke with all, bicause they will sooner digest it, and hath no such quantitie of moyst humors, as the flegmatick or sanguine persons hath.

Their bread must be onely bisket, made with a fewe Aniseedes & Sugar, without Salt: they may take of this bread more or lesse, according to the strength of their stomackes and complexion, as is afoze sayde.

This diet or order must be kept by the space of 40. or 50 dayes, more or lesse, according to the necessitie of the sicknesse: and euery sirt day the bodie must be purged, with some gentle medicine, meete for the disease, & for the complexion of the man: that day that they take their purgation; they may not drinke their drinck, nor sweate in the morning, nor no time that day: All other dayes they must sweate, for in sweating, is the chifest matter that is required in this manner of cure. They must vse also other manner of necessary things, as sleeping, quietnesse, company, &

De Morbo gallico.

a convenient place. And about all things to be kept close in all times of the cure, least that the ayre might enter in and stop the poyres, and let them to sweate, and doe other displeasures. This manner of curing is most praised of many of our latter writers, and chiefly of one Hutton, a Germane, Nicholas Massa, Iohannes Baptista Montanus, Anthonius Gallus, Alonsus Farariensis, Anthonius Musa, Muchaelus Belogenijs, Leonardus Fuchsius, Iohannes Tagaltius, Dominicus, Leanus Luensis and many moe which were verie long here to rehearse: they haue written all in the commendation of this wood, but in effect they haue concluded in the using of it, as I haue made mention here aboute. And I my selfe haue founde great profit, and gotten great credit thereby. I inuented my selfe a sirope which I made, with this same decoction strongly boyled, vntil it come to a sirope, with the which sirope I did great cures, and chiefly when the patient was very weake, as ye shall finde by the tryall. Finis. T. Galus.

A briefe note of the cure of Morbus Gallicus, or Lues Venerea, by Fumigation.

The cure by
Trochiscis or
perfunies,



It is to be noted that these kinde of remedies, are not commonly vsed except ye haue approued, all the foresaide wayes of curing to be in bayne, neither is to be practised of any, but by a cunning and skilful arteff, which hath had long experience and practise in this order and way of curing.

Prorouided that the bodie be first well prepared and purged, according to the order afoze prescribed, and then may this way of cure be safely done vnder a canapie or a pavilion, in the middest thereof, shalbe placed a stole with a round hole in the middle, like vnto a close stole of easement

easement, whereon y patient shall sit naked, to receue the fume: and ther must also be left a fit place in some one part of the pavilion to receue ayre, and take bzeath, as often as cause requireth. And let there be I say, put vnder the aforesaid stole, a chafing dish of coles, wherein you shall cast of the Trochiscis, and so let him there sweate one houre or two, as his strength will serue. And then let him be conuayed to his bed with speede, being very well lapped in a warme sheete, forgetting not that his bed be very well warmed with a warming pan, and there also let him sweate if he can, one houre or two, and then after rest vntil y next day, elchuing of cold & ayre, as much as is possible. The second day he shall receue the Trochiscis, or perfumes again, as he did the day before, and so the third and fourth day, vntill the fur of flegmaticke matter doth ryse orderly: and then be very careful for the curing & preserving of y mouth with such gargyllines, sucres & lotions; & other needfull remedies afore published in the cure by vntions, as well in dyeting as otherwise, which doth also serue necessarily for this cure by Trochiscis, and for that I haue well approued these Trochiscis following, to be very profitable in this cure, I haue thought it good to publish the same, & prefer them before any other that I haue knowne. Rec. Cinabrij. ʒ. ij. Thuris Styracis liquidana. ʒ. i. ʒ. & fiat Trochiscis. An other. Rec. Cinabrij. ʒ. i. CLOWES. ʒ. Benioni Styracis, Myrrhe Rad. irros Florentie, Mastich. Olubani, ana. ʒ. ʒ. Nucis Mosch. Maceris, ana. ʒ. iij. Theriac. ʒ. ij. Excipiantur Terebinthina. q. s. & fiat Trochiscis. Some also doe vse to minister these fumes or trochiscis in the bed in a chafing dish of coles, hauing obtained in a redinesse, a frame fit for the chafing dish to stand in, and to beare vp y clothes, & it must be placed so set betwene the patients legs to receue y fume: whē he hath so sweate, as is aforesaid, abate y clothes by degrees, let the coles gently, and thus proceed with y rest of the cure, in the same maner

B. ij.

and

De Morbo gallico.

an order which I haue here truly set downe : and thus
I conclude this cure by Funnigation.

A note of certaine special cures of this dis-
ease called De Lues Venerea, cured by me,
according to the order of this booke.



I haue thought it not a misse, (good Rea-
der) as well for the warrantise of the
order of this cure and the credit of this
booke, as also to set forth the wonderful
mercies of God in graunting remedie to
so noysome a sicknesse, thereby to moue
vs to repentance : to set downe in writing, one or two
special cures amongst many other, that it may sufficient-
ly appeare vnto the view of all men, what myndes they
haue, that doe geue forth many vnseemely speches : but
yet very cunningly, in the disgrace of this manner of cure,
and to my discredit, as far as they may.

In the yeaere of our Lord. 1579. the. 7. of Aprill, was
brought vnto me, a man of the adge of. xxvi. yeaeres, grie-
uously ouer groton with this sicknesse afore named, wher
with he had bene infected, for the space of fīue yeaeres. He
had vpon his head a mightie great node, which dyd cor-
rupt the bones through both the tables : his throte & the
roose of his mouth was deeply infected and eaten with
euill blcers of hard curation, in such sort, that the dyinck
came oftē times out of his nose. He had Tophes & painfull
hard swellings vpon his legges and armes, so that the
two great bones of both his legges, commonly called the
shinne bones, were with the mallice of this sicknesse, cor-
rupted and perforated very deeply in certaine places, so
that they were for the most part, taken away.

He had also vpon his breast, a very great node, and ex-
traeme aches in his ioyntes, which depriued him of his
sleepe,

flæpe, and weakened him very much. This seemed to mee so hard a cure, that I would not make them any warrantise or promise of his recovery: but yet it was the first thing they demaunded of mee to warrant the cure. And likewise would needes haue knowne by what daye I could cure him, vnto whose vnreasonable demaunds and sencelesse requests, I aunswered and said: It was not in me to perfoyme, nor in anie other person whatsoeuer, for I sawe that the cure wolde be troublesome & dangerous vnto the patient, and also great trauaile and paines vnto the Chirurgion. And for that his sicknesse was great & of continuance, & in a bodie feebled, and of an ill constitution, notwithstanding I promised to doe for them the best I could, so farre as reason and experience would lead me. So he was contented to yeld himselfe into my hands, and I being not altogether in despaire of his recovery, for as much as oftentimes we doe dailie see that beyond all expectation verie hard and desperate cures are accomplished and brought to perfect health. And I also knowe assuredly that there bee a great number of verie good Chirurgions which are many times vnwilling to deale in such desperate and difficult cures, partlie because of the flaunderous reportes of the enuious, for although they do a thousand excellent cures, yet if one paltering cure chaunce to escape vncured, yea, though the fault be in the patient, who often times maketh no conscience of his own health, neither of the credit of his Chirurgion, so that they shall incur more discredit and infamie thereby, the euer they got credit by all y famous cures that they haue done all the daies of their life. But now to speake againe of this cure aforesaid, which by the helpe of God I perfoymed, in this order following.

First, hauing provided for him a conuenient lodging, then I did giue him euerie morning for sixe daies together this preparatiue. Rec. Sir, fumariz, Acetosiz, et cap.
K.iiij. vener.

The preparatiue.

De Morbo gallico.

vener, ana. ʒ. ʒ. ʒ. Aquæ Fumariz, & Scabiosæ, ana. ʒ. j. ʒ.

The Purgatiō.

The liuer
vaine opened.

The decocti-
on.

This done I gaue him the vy. day at vy. of the clock in the morning this potion, which did work wonderful wel, & lytle offended his stomack, neither greatly troubled his bodie in the working. Rec. Senæ orienta. ʒ. j. Seminis anifi. Coriandri, Glychirizæ, Polipodij. querc. contusi. Galangæ, ana. ʒ. ʒ. Passularum mundat. ʒ. ij. Cinamomi. ʒ. ij. decoct. in lib. ij. aquæ purissimæ ad tertias. I toke ʒ. iij. of this decoction, wher vnto I added Confect. Hamach. ʒ. iij. Diacatholicon, Electuarii Indimæ ana. ʒ. ij. ʒ. Syr. de fumariz. ʒ. j. & fiat. After his bodie was thus prepared and purged, two dayes after I toke from him. ʒ. viij. of blood from the Luer veine on the right arme, that is to saye, ʒ. iij. early in y morning, and. ʒ. ij. about foure of y clock in the after none, which blood looked lyke vnto the colour of glasse, and somewhat thick & stymy, like vnto a muccelage. This also done, I prepared for him to drinck this decoction following, which I dyd giue to him morning and euening, ʒ. vi. at a tyme warned. And by this decoction the malicious humours which afore dyd continually flow into the partes of his bodye, and greatly tormented the same, were by this drinck rather diminished, then increased, and it dyd agré very well with his nature and complexion, and it farthered greatly the cure, whilest the Ulcers were a clensing, & the corrupt bones a scaling. And the order of making this decoction, is as followeth.

Rec. Ligni sancti. lib. j. Cortic. eiusdem. ʒ. vj. Sarsæperillæ. ʒ. iij. Seminis anifi. ʒ. j. Glychirizæ ras. ʒ. j. ʒ. Passularum mundat. ʒ. iij. Senæ orient. ʒ. iij. Hermodact stecados ana. ʒ. j. Turbith opt. ʒ. ʒ. Polipo. querc. contusi. ʒ. iij. card. Benedic. Capil Vener. Epithimi & camepithos. ana. pu. ij. Cinamomi. ʒ. j. Zacchari. lib. ʒ. Infuse these. xiiij. houres, aqua purissima, & vino albo. lib. x. Then boile it vpon an easie fier of coles, vntil the third part be consumed, & in y cooling put in of fine Methridat. ʒ. ʒ. & when it is colde, straine

Straine it, and reserue it to your vse, in cleane vessels.
I dyd vse this drinke as aforesaide, vntill I had remoued
the corrupt bones, and clenfed the soule and filthy vlcers.
Then I dyd apply vnto certaine tumors and hard swell-
ings, in diuers parts of his body, this plaister.

Rec. Emp. de Meleloto Mesua. & Oxycro. ana. ʒ. iiii. This plaister
Emp. de Vigo cum Mercurio. ʒ. vi. Mylla. And where the doth appease
bones were corrupted I dyd lay rounde about the sounde paines, and al-
parts, this defensieue. so resolueth
the harde
swellings.

Rec. Emplast. Diachalcithios. lib. ʒ. Olei Ros. rub. A defensieue.
& Myrthæ. ana. j. Succorum plantag. & solatri. ana. ʒ. ʒ.
Aceti. ros. ʒ. ʒ. Albuminis. Quorum. N. ij. Milla. Having
applied this defensieue round about the corrupted nodes
before spoken of. Then I layde vpon euery node the can-
sticke, mencioned last of all in the viij. Chapter of this
booke: and thus with defendeing, boulstering, and conueni-
ent rouling, I bound it thereto, the which remained in
working the space of foure or fve houres. Then with all
speede I dyd hasten the fall of the eschars, with this oint-
ment, which is very good in such causes.

Rec. Axungia porcina. lib. ij. Occulorum populi lib. This oint-
ʒ. Vini albi. lib. j. Let all these rest to gether the space of ment is good
viij. dayes, and then boyle all to gethers, vntill the wyne to remoue
be consumed, and then straine it and keepe it in a cleane eschars and
vessell. When I had here with remoued the eschars and cores,
cores, and discovered the corrupt and rotten bones, I dyd
then euery daye after, dresse those greued parts with hot
Vnguentum Egipciacū, which is by mee described, that
did not onely helpe to scale the corrupt and rotten bones,
but also did subdue and take away the spongeous fleshy,
which continually did ryse in these vnclean vlcers, & it did
more ouer correct ʒ mallice, & consume the filthy humors,
which did continually flow to ʒ vlcered parts. I also found
much profit by ʒ vse of this medicin, which is likewise a sin-
guler remedy in scaling of ʒ bones, but somewhat painful
if it

De Morbo gallico.

if it chaunce to touch the sound flesh, specially in delicate and tender bodies. Rec. Aqua vitæ. ʒ. vi. vitrioli crudi. ʒ. j. Mellis ros. lib. i. Boile all these on a gentle fire to the thicknesse of a sirupe, and then with pledgets dipped in the same, being vled verie hot to the griened partes, once euerie daie. And for that this patient was in great debilitie, I vled also euerie dýessing, afore I applied on the pledgets aforesaid, certaine hot stupes of white wine and Aqua vitæ. q. s. especially on the head. And after these bones were scaled and remoued auaie, and the vlcers purely cleansed. Then I administred vnto him this vnc-tion following.

The Vnction

Rec. Axungia porci. lib. j. Olei Laurini. ʒ. vi. Argenti viui. ʒ. v. extincti cum succo saluia. q. s. Oleorum Irini, chamemeli, Lumbricorum, ros. et Mastich. ana. ʒ. i. Theriaca opt. ʒ. ʒ. Vunguentorū Martiati, vulpi, Dialthea composite, genesta. ana. ʒ. i. Terebinthina, venetia. ʒ. i. ʒ. Aqua vitæ. ʒ. ij. Lithargiri auri. ʒ. iij. cerusa. ʒ. j. ʒ. Plūbi vsti. ʒ. j. Myrrha et Olibani. ana. ʒ. ʒ. nucis Moschate, Maceris et Cariophilorū. ana. ʒ. vj. Moschi boni. ʒ. ʒ. Being dissolued in Oleo Ros. q. s. fiat Linimentum secundum artem. With this vncion I anointed him, according to the order which before I haue prescribed, and I finished the rest of the cure with vnguents, plaisters, Lotions, Gar-garismes, and other like remedies.

After he was thus cured, I then purged him as afore sayd, and so I let him rest from the vse of all medicines, for the space of ten daies, to see if the disease woulde offer to returne againe, and at the tenne daies end I gaue him againe for the moze perfection of his cure, considering the continuance & greatnesse of his sickness, for the space of xxi. dayes the afore prescribed dýinke, the which he did take but thre times a day. ʒ. vi. at a time, that is to say at seauen of the clocke in the morning, and betwene one and two of the clocke in the after none, and last

last of all, at viij. of the clock at night.

He did also sweate twise a weeke, one houer or two, and did drinke at his meales small ale, with the dyet aforesaid. And when the xxi. dayes were expired, foure dayes after I dyd open the Lyuer veine on the left arme, and I tooke from him viij. ounces of bloud, and thus was this pacient perfectly cured throught the help of almighty God, to whome be all glozy for euer Amen.

In the yeare of our Lord God. 1580. there came vnto mee an other man, being of the age of xl. yeares, which had bene many yeares troubled with this sicknesse aforesayde, and was diuers tymes in cure, by Dyet, Vnction and Fumigation.

He was infected in many places of his body, especially vpon his head weare threë mightie great nodes, which had corrupted the most part of all the whole substance of his scull, throught both the tables, as it is well knowne to dyuers Chirurgions in this citie of London, which haue seene the man, that by the order of this booke, I thanck the Lord, was perfectly cured, and so continueth still.

In the yeare of our Lord God. 1582. I cured nere vnto the Citie of London, a man and his wyfe, and threë of his chyldren, all at one time, and in one house, and within the space of fye weekes. The man and his wyfe was greued with this disease for the space of xvii. yeares, as they themselues confessed to mee and others, and had bene in cure often tymes for the same, both in England & in other countries, but it profited him little: Yet by the helpe of almighty God, I cured them all perfectly, and so remaineth still.

I might here truely set downe a great number more, which I haue cured, by the order of this booke, but it is vnnecessary, these may suffice to warrant the vnctions & other remedies here prescribed, against the malice & slanderers of such, as vpon some euill humour are carryed to

L. J.

farre in

farre in busenly speeches . But I leane them, and refer
my self to other men of god iudgement & dailie practise
in this manner of cure, who haue sufficient triall to op-
pose against all the blasts of those blustering reportes . I
haue also the testimonie of diuerse verie learned Physiti-
ons and Chyrurgions, vnto whose skilfull iudgement I
referre my selfe, and so wishing them all god blessings in
the Lord Iesus, I surcease, & bid thee heartely farewell. &c.
The compositiō of a most singuler water deuised by my
Maister, M. George Keble, practicioner both in Phi-
sicke & Chirurgie, with the vertues of the same.

M. Kebles
vwater.

REC. Anisedes. lib. j. Licores. lib. ʒ. Sinamon. ʒ. ij. Ga-
lingale. Ginger, Orras rootes, Ennula campana, Sti-
cados, Fenel seedes, Caroway seeds, Olibanū & Mastick, a-
na. ʒ. j. Nutmegs, Graines, Cubebs, Cloues, Coriā seeds, A-
monū seeds, Ameos seeds, Pyonie seeds, Basill seeds, winter
Sauory, sweete Mariorum seedes, of eche, ʒ. j. If you haue
not these seedes, you may dry the herbes, and take of eche
M. j. Camepitheos. M. ʒ. the berpes of Iuniper. ʒ. ij. longe
Pepper, Calamus, Spicknard & Maces of eche. ʒ. iij. of
Setwall. ʒ. j. the rootes of Angelica. ʒ. ʒ. Cipris. ʒ. iij. Lig-
num Aloes. ʒ. ʒ. the rootes of Alcanet. ʒ. j. Strong Ale or
Spalmesie, foure gallons, Sugar, ʒ. iij. Put the Alcanet
rootes into the receuer : and draw this water with a Lim-
bick, the fashion thereof is thus. &c.



This water is good for those that haue their sinowes so dyatone, that they can not stand vp right. And for all passions that proceedeth of melancholy and colde, it is also approued good for aches, & it easeth the goutte, and to be giuen inwardly it breaketh the stone. And it is most excellent for cold and weake stomackes, and it comforteth such as were saynt in the cure of this sicknesse: and is also good for other diseases, which here I omit.

Certaine precepts meete for young Chirurgions, gathered chiefly out of Guido de Cauliaco: by W. C L O W E S.

ARISTOTLE the wise Philosopher,
In an Epistle, sent to king Alexander:
Saith, chuse your seruitures, by the good and comely face,
for such men are most meet, to be about your grace.

Of the same opinion, the learned sure are still,
that the countenance doth bewray, the maners, good or ill.

Therefore Guydo saith, you shall in no wise chuse
a deformed person, Chirurgerie for to vse.

But one that is ingenious, and apt to deuise,
new remedies for new griefes, as dayly they do rise.

With conning, speedie handsome, handling of the griefe,
by the third part of Phisick, procuring safe reliefe.

The thinges that a good Surgeon, ought chiefly to know,
are naturall, not naturall, against nature also.

Yet they that haue learning, without practise of the arte,
doe oft more hurt then helpe, vnto the greued part.

So practise without learning, we ought not to admit,
these two may not be seperate, that are so dulle knit.

There must be a dexteritie, and a finenesse in working,
a quick remembraunce eke, and a redy vnderstanding.

He must be circumspect, and seeke to auoyde all slaunder,
not to couetous for mony, but a reasonable demaunder.

Being good vnto the poore, let the rich pay therefore,
so God will blesse his doings, and he shall haue the more.

He must also be honest, in liuing eake vp right,
to serue the Lord in truth, he ought to haue delight.

L.ij.

Auoyding

De Morbo gallico.

Auoyding of drunckennesse, and ryot to detest,
least he grow fit for nothing but Baccus belly feast.
His fingers should be small, and his hands without all quaking
stedfast to hold without trumbling or shaking.
Who worketh vpon mans bodie, not skilfull of the same,
is fitter for the stable, his doings wilbe lame.
The patients lawfull secrets, ye should alwayes concele,
it is not for thy credit, things secret to reuele.
The patient ought to suffer, and duely to obserue,
the precepts of his Surgeon, from which he may not swarue.
Hauing good trust in him, and honest confidence,
and touching all the cure, yelding due obedience.
A Surgeon should not take in hand a cure or grieffe,
the which is past all helpe, or hope to haue reliefe.
And he that setteth a day, when his patient shalbe cured,
is but a childish Surgeon, you may be well assured.
Hippocrates in his Aphorisme, as Galen wryteth sure,
sayth, foure things are needefull to euery kynde of cure.
The first, saith he, to God belongeth the chiefeest part,
the second, to the Surgeon, who doth apply the art.
The third, to the medicine, that is dame Natures friend,
the fourth, vnto the patient, with whome I here will end.
How maye a Surgeon then apoynt day or houre,
When three parts of the cure, are quite without his powre.
These things should be obserued by Surgeons as their vowes,
and so my friends adewe, fare-well, quoth William Clowes.

¶ TO ALL THE TREW PROFES-
sours of Chirurgerie, William Clowes
giueth salutations.

IF I had all such golden gifts, as Galen hath the name,
I would intitle you there with, as patrons of the same.
But sith I feele my sundry wants, and know my simple skill,
I humbly craue you will except, no more but my good will.

In

In this my simple Pamphlet, which to your selues I proffer,
and in your names to all that shall, vouchsafe to read I offer,
If ought you finde amisse therein, or deeme vnfitly pend,
I shalbe glad to know my want, & eke my fault amend.
If you vouchsafe to take in worth, my poore & simple pains,
I shall not greatly care for all, the crue of Momus traines.
Whose nimphs you see, euē sweld with pride, doth daily take delight,
to carpe and quip at others toile, & some out all their spight.
No man can lead so iust a life, no worke be writ so true,
that can escape their squinting eie, or passe their eluish view.
For though a man with honest heart, and with a learned skill,
haue spent a painfull toile, to write and labour with good will,
To bring to light that earst was hid, and bent his wit and pen,
to farther such as faine would learne, and teach the skillesse men.
Yet can these swelling hautie mindes of Momus broode not rest,
but aie they throw out quips and taunts, the venom of their brest.
And labour alwaies to deface, the workes of others paine,
Of such as aie amongst the good, shall thankfull praises gaine.
But I no whit regard the blasts, of poisoned breaths that blows,
for since it hath bene still the fruit, that hatefull Enuie sows.
Whose rankled tongues, haue alwaies hift, at far more worthy men,
and greater workes then I can hope, to touch with skillesse pen.
Why should not I content my selfe, and beare the windie blast
and pusses, that comes from bladders blowtie, whose pride wil fal at
So let them carpe & quip a while, with all their braue deuise, (last.
which heere forsooth he was too fine, & heere he was not wise.
And heere he mist, & heere he stole, & heere he lacks his helps,
for these are common baies and bawles, of Momus dogged whelps.
Yet shall they not withdrawe the paines, nor daunt the honest mind,
of such as seeke no greater praise, or better gaine to finde.
Then when vnto the simpler sort, they may deuise to show,
such helps as God by painfull toile, hath taught the selues to know.
If thus our learned fathers earst, as they by trauaile found,
in sundrie sortes of seuerall artes, had not so laide their ground,
And lest the practise of their skill, vnto their worthie praise,
should we haue had this learned age, or seene these golden daies.

De Morbo gallico.

No, no, my friends, the wyse do know, and do confesse the same,
though enuies Impes dispraise the best, to win theselues the same
But I haue done, and here I craue, as earst I crau'd before,
that you except my poore good will, and I request no more.

FINIS.

William Clowes.

AN ADMONITION TO the friendly Reader, for the defence of publishing this worke in English.



There is almost no worke so
profitable for matter, or so plea-
sant for penning, which hath not
had frō time to time, some that
haue misliked it in both parts,
not onely whisperers, but also
such as will seeme to say some-
what, least they should be sus-
pected to knowe nothing.

Who haue not sticke to set the-
selues against many profitable workes, which being a
thing sufficiently known to all, of any reasonable capaci-
tie, no man needeth to maruel, though against so simple a
treatise, & so obscure a writer, ther rise vp many, not men
of learning & iudgement in the arte, whose reprehencions
I shall most willingly accept of. But some such as either
in mallis to the man, or for lack of vp:right iudgement in
the matter, or because they enuie the light of knowledge in
others, or in respect of their owne praises & vaine liking
of themselves, which will offer themselves many waies,
as I haue already said, to the disgrace of this poore trea-
tise, of which sort are some of those that haue laboured to
deface this manner of cure, as dangerous & insufficient.

Against

Against whome, I haue in this booke set dooone great and speciall cures, accomplished by my owne selfe and others, as an argument of experience, sufficient to confute what so euer they shall obiect to the contrary.

Another sort doe greatly mislike, not onely that this Pamphlet, but any other worke of Physicke or Surgery should be penned in the English tongue: men in my iudgement, bunnaturall, enuying the benefite of their countriemen. Good things the more common they be, the better they are. And if either the knowledgce hercof, or the profit that reboundeth of the knowledgce be good, surely I see not how the publishing thereof in any respects should be ill.

It embaceth the Arte, they say: Alas poore pride, that thinketh it selfe disgraced, bicause it hath not all knowledgce in it selfe.

Is it a disgracing to any man, that by any one profitable labour, doeth helpe many, that other wise should miserably perish: But I would aske these men in earnest whether hath the publishing of booke in our tongue, hindered or helped our Arte of Chirurgerie or not, lette euery man speake as he findeth: for my part, I haue cause to thanck God for all those helpes that I haue had, by the workes of sundry learned and well disposed men, both in Physicke and Chirurgerie, which haue bene published in English.

Let mee aske farther, why is it more vnfit for English men to publish great workes in English, then for all other countrymen to put forth their workes in their owne language.

Galen and Hipocrates wrote in Greke, it was their owne natural tongue. Auicen wrote in the Arabiā tongue.

And Plyny, wrote many learned and worthie booke in Latin, it was his owne naturall tongue. Many excellent men haue wrote in French, of all sortes of Artes, being

De Morbo gallico.

beeing their owne mother tongue, and many notable men haue wrytten sundrie kindes of learned woꝝkes in English, their naturall language, all which as I take it, haue had this generall purpose, to benefitt their Countrey and Countrey men, with part of that knowledge, wherewith God hath blessed them in their severall sciences, that their knowledge shuld not die with themselves, but remaine to posteritie, as an ensample of their diligence, to stirre up others in like manner, and a testimonie of their loue, to farther the labours of such as should followe them. This hath moued the French men, some to translate, all the famous woꝝkes of excellent auncient wryters: both fro the Graekes and the Latines in their owne tongue, to set forth all the artes and sciences that are in anie account. This made that famous Chyrurgion maister Ambrose Parry, to publish for his Countrey men in French that learned woꝝke of Chyrurgerie, who as it is thought, hath small vnderstanding in the Latine tongue, howsoeuer it is knowen, that he is not vnskillfull in anie part of this art of Chyrurgerie. And therefore was it wiselie sayd of our Maister Gale: In what tongue so euer a man may get knowledge, the tongue serueth no further, but to the learning of the art. This hath made many of our Countrey men to publish many profitable woꝝkes in English, both of Physicke and Chyrurgerie. As maister Doctor Record, maister Doctor Phare, Maister Doctor Turnar, maister Doctor Lancton, maister Doctor Bourd, and maister Doctor Bright, with many other learned Physitions & Chyrurgions, as maister Gale, maister Hawill, maister Baker, maister Banester, and many other Chyrurgions. What shall we thinke of y^e worthy knight sir Thomas Eliot, of maister Trehiron, of maister Lite, maister Barrow, maister Bullen, & such other worthy Gentlemen, shal al their knowledge, & al their painful labour, all their commendable woꝝkes, haue no better recompence, but a
churlish

churlish vpharding, bicause they are penned in English. O base myndes, and vnworthy the benefite of so good labours. Not vnlike the carrion kyte, that raueneth all for hir selfe, & can vouchsafe nothing to any other. Or rather moze liker vnto the churlish cur that I hope recordeth and noteth in the fables, which was so enuious and malicious, that although he could eate no haye himselfe, yet would he not suffer the poore silly beastes that full faine would.

These premisses considered, I hope I shall haue so much the lesse cause to blush at the caueling reproches, arrogant blastes, or vaine glorious fromps of those that haue with serpents teeth gnawed at my poore trauaile, being indeed so many degrees inferiour to those excellent men, whose learned woorks could not escape their venomous throats: & therefore, seing my principal purpose hath ben comon with these famous men, that hath laboured by their writings to farther the knowledge of the art in our language. And that I haue taken part in the labour, though my gistes & the fruites of my trauaile be far inferiour vnto them, I shalbe content in like maner to take parte with them of the churlish gripes of those venomous bꝛod, who bicause they haue forgotten, that they haue receiued their skil by the help of others, which went before them, are vnwilling to leaue behinde them any profitable help for their posteritie, I shal not follow these men or rather mōsters, with their appꝛobzious speches, vnthackfull to their forefathers, and vnnaturall to their children.

Thus much I haue thought good to wrȳte bꝛiefely, against that vaine cauil of publishing this booke in English, seing that herein I deserue no moze blame, then these excellent men, which by their famous writings in their owne language haue purchased themselves immortall thanks of all men that succede them. Farewell.

A PRAIER.



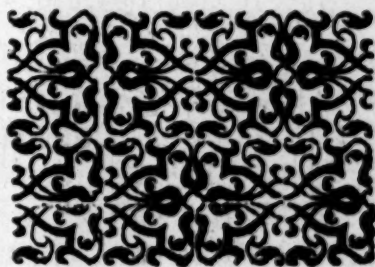
Almightie God and most mercifull father of our Lord Iesus Chyist, we most humbly acknowledge before thy glorious Maiestie, that by our manyfoulde sinnes and continuall transgressions of thy lawes and commaundements, wee most iustly procure thy heavy displeasure against vs, & prouoke thy Maiestie not onely to plague vs with greuous sicknesse and diseases of our bodie, but also to bring the most dreadfull horrour and terroure of eternall damnation, and the torments of euerlasting death, vppon bodie and soule for euer. But thou art the Father of mercie, and the God of all comfort, and wouldest not the death of a sinner. Thou art the heavenly Physician, that hast not onely provided, but also profered to miserable man, the wholesome medicines of health, and deliuerance for body and soule. Haue mercie vpon vs, therefore louing father, pardon and forgiue vs all our sinnes & wickednesse: and graunt vs dayly more and more to apply vnto our soules the most comfortable medicine of thy holy word, that we may thereby increase in a true and liuely faith, & a sound knowledge of thy holy will. Make it profitable vnto vs, good Lord, to spie out all our spirituall sicknesses and diseases, and to finde the true remedies for the same, that we may flee from all the occasions that may drawe vs to sin, and recouer strength more and more, against all our seuerall sinnes and corruptions. And for as much as thou hast also graciously provided outward remedies for the diseases of our bodies, and appointed Physicians & Chirurgions,

rurgions, the ministers of the same. We besech thee make vs diligent in searching, careful in vsing, and faithfull in practising and applying of those remedies, that thou hast taught vs. Blesse our labours, we besech thee, that thy power giuing force to these medicines, they may be effectuell to the removing the griefes of thy people. And graunt that both wee and they that shall receiue helpe by vs, may hereby more earnestly be stirred vp to praise & magnifie thy holy name. And being delighted with those things that be agreeable to thy holy will, we may be all found full partakers of thy mercies in Christ Iesus: and by his blood onely, being cleansed from our uncleannesse, we may receiue the crowne of immortall glory amongst the renowned Saints in the lyfe to come, through the vspeakeable riches of thy mercies in the merits of our most gracious & louing Sauour Christ Iesus our Lord. Amen.

God saue our most good & gracious Quene, ELIZABETH: p̄serue and keepe hir, O Lord, from all hir eniemies. Amen.

Gulielmus Clowes, Generosis, Chirurgus Londonien-
cis, ætatis suæ, 41, Anno Domini, 1585.

EINIS.



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THE NATURE & propertie of Quick-

silver, by G. Baker Gent. Maister
in Chirurgie.



IN THE Diuine Plato, in his Dialogue of Health, saith, that the controuersie and disputations of φ wryters doth open the truth. So is it at this tyme with many wryters. For by their cōtrouersie in opinion, things are found out, which otherwise we would not haue looked for. And among all their cōtrouersies, I finde none more in doubt at this day, than is the Quick silver, which is most commonly bled about the curation of the disease called the French pocks, for the opinion of the learned men are on both partes, and great reasons the one against φ other, that it makes many stand in doubt which side to take. Wherefore at this present I haue taken in hande to wryte some proofes as concerning the properties of it, according to my simple knowledge: partly by the reading of Authoys, & also as I haue founde out by mine owne practise. But if those learned men that haue wrytten against it did as wel try by practise, as they doe by their studie to maintaine arguments, I thinke it would fall out that they would rather wryte in the defence of it: for I dare be bold to affirme, that some wryte more for arguments sake, than for the truth, and other some for their vaine glozy to be contrary to others, thinking thereby to be counted the more famous.

Let them be neuer so wel learned that wryteth of any
sp.ij. thing

thing, if I finde it otherwise by experience, and reason on my side too, I will prefer that before all others: for the truth ought to take place, and be preferred before their painted arguments: and for the truthe sake, I will wryte the profit that I haue found out by it.

And first I will shew the nature and propertie of the Quick siluer, for that is it that they all shoot at, Marianus sanctus Barolitanus, a man of most excellent knowledge in the arte of Chirurgerie, wyting, De causa & defensione, making some digression, sayth, that he hath seene many which haue swallowed downe Quick siluer without any offence or harme, and for the confirmation of the same, he reciteth an history of a certaine woman, which at sundry tymes, toke the quantitie of a pound & a halfe, which shee voyded downewarde without anie harme: more he sayth, that many are deliuered from the Illiaque passion by the taking of it, which is a deadlie disease.

Auicenn also approueth in the Chapter de Argento viuo, that manie haue taken it inwardly without anie harme. Also Antonius Musa, in his booke of simple medicines, & in his Treatise of metals, saith, that he did vse to giue Quick siluer to Children, being at the point of death, through wormes. I my selfe to try the truth, haue giuen it to many Dogs, and other liuing things, which neuer had harme by it: whereof any man that doubteth may proue.

Some saye that Galen affirmeth it to be venemous. Galen, in deede in his ninth booke of Simples, confesseth that he neuer did experiment it. For whether it were taken in, or applyed outwardly, he could not account it mortall. Auicenn ordained it in his oyntments for childrens sore heads: and Mesue ordained it in his oyntments for the scabs, in as great quantitie as we vse it in any of our oyntments.

All these authorities who so list to reade them may plainly see that cruell qualitie, as some haue affirmed: and yet I will not say, but that through the vndiscrete handling of it, manie euills may happen, the which is not to be attributed to the thing, but to the worker: for what purging inward medicine haue you, but there is some venemous qualitie in them, and yet neuerthelesse with their correctiues, are so rectified from all their euill qualities, that they doe their actions without any offence: for by the counsel of Galen, and all other auncient authors, doe we not vse medicines inwardly, which be verie venemous, as of Aspers, Hemlock, Henbane, Mandrake, Opium, Popie, Bellibore, and others, the which may in such sort be corrected, that they may safely be taken inwardly without any harme.

Also many times through the vnskilfull handling of Agaricke, Scamony, Turbith, Carter, yea and also Rubarbe, that are excellent purging Medicines, (and men of knowledge vse dayly without harme) which to many haue left such a weakenesse of the stomacke, that there hath followed Lienteria, a continuall vomiting of the meate, by the which followed Discenteria, Tenatima, and other such accidents: And shall we condemne all those good and wholesome medicines, for the vndiscreet handling of them? Let vs condemne bread and meate: for doe we not see manie a man dye and pearish through the excessse of them: As after anie great famine wee maie see what harme doth come through the ouermuch taking of it, and yet measurably taken nothing moze wholesome and nourishing.

And likewise of wyne we see what euills doe dayly come by y vnmeasurable taking of it: for besides the euills that it brings to y Liuer, it doth so coole & weaken y sinowes, that

com-

The nature and propertie

commonly they fall to Vertiginie, Scotomie, Apoplexie, & so commonly death. So more reason is there to attribute the mallice of the Quicksiluer vndiscreetly handled, then there is to the others being of most wholesome qualities.

And now if you doe not beleue those familiar examples, let vs come to the experience of it: I could bringe forth them that haue bene taken in hand of diuers for the same disease, & could neuer finde remedie by what so euer they could doe, which by the help of the oyntment made with the sayd Quicksiluer, being artificially handled, haue bene made perfect well. Peraduenture you wil object and say, that it is for a certaine time, and will returne afterwards.

To aunswere the which I will approue, and not onely my selfe, but also many others of my company, Chirurgeons in this Citie, that we haue cured a great number, which will confesse themselues that they are as well as euer they were in their liues. Which is easily knowne, for they are well coulered, good appetite to eate, sleepe wel, & doe all actions as well as euer they did in all their liues, and I will affirme none of them being artificially cured, that euer haue returned. Let vs therefore vse that thing which is most manifestly approued, and leaue the disputation of such as would make vs beleue the things which are not. For (say they) it is colde, and through the coldnesse of it, bringeth many euill accidents. Which is altogether false: for reade Galen, in his fourth booke De simplicibus, and there you shall see the contrary.

Also Aristoteles. 4. Meteor, Haliabas, Paule Agenet, Constantine, Isaac, Rases, Platerius, and ye shall be fully satisfied. And if these authors will not perswade, let experience teach: for it doth extenuate and resolue, which all are actions of heate, and not of colde. The reason which they yelde that it is cold, is bicause it is made of leade. Which followeth not: for we see that Lime is made of Chalke, which

which is a cold stone, and yet Lüne is hot. Diners other examplas I coulde bring in for the profe of that which for bzenitie sake I will let passe, referring the indifferent reader to others, which haue witten of this matter.

Among the reste, this booke for the true practise, I think to be one of the chiefest that hath bene published in our tongue, being now the third time corrected, & enlarged, wherein hath ben take great paines, for the which we desire nothing but good speeches: though that some of late haue rewarded both of vs with euill words, & also sought to deface our writings, if their will and their wit could haue agreed.

But this we would haue knowen vnto them, that there is neither of vs bothe, but haue cured more in number, then euer they did see in all their liues, that hath most scunde fault with our writings, and are able to proue by reason our doings therein. I thinke rather it was for enuie, then for any zeale to the truth of the mater: being not well contented to see others in better credit and doings then themselves.

Lette them not malice vs: for it is the god lyking of the people, in that wee haue discharged our duties. It maye be, that when they haue practised so long in this Citie, and other places of this Realme as we haue done, they maye haue as good doinges as wee haue, if they discharge theyr duties accordingly: if not, lette them be sure, the longer they practise, the worse it will be for them, the which we would be loth to see. For it is the comfort of euery honest artist, to see the professours to flourish, and especially being of one bodie, and company, for one member not doing his dutie, all the rest fareth the worse: therefore, we should rather be a comfort the one to the other, then to deface one anothers doings.

of Quicke siluer.

I woult to god, that it were well considered of vs, and
that there might be an vnion among vs, which profes-
seth this noble arte of Chirurgerie, that wee may dis-
charge our dueties, in the common wealth, to the glo-
rie of God, and the one to be a helpe, and
comfort to the other.



AN EPILOG, COLLECTED

and gathered by IOHN BANE-

STER, Gent. Maister in Chi-
rurgerie, & practicioner
in Philicke.

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Hetherto the Authoz hauing done his ze-
 lous endeuor, in exhibiting to thy perpe-
 tual vse, a part of his paineful experience,
 approued by the line of method, now ac-
 knowledgeth himselfe (gentle Reader) to-
 gether with the successe of his labors, to
 stand at the reward of thy vncertaine lyking: yet with
 such hope, as that he holdeth it vnpossible, (although the
 worst sort beare the greatest number) that the betotic of
 his zeale should be quite stayned with the smearing Ayne
 of spightfull oblique. The doubt groweth not from the
 disease here entreated of, nor the methode, but from the lo-
 cal medicines here appointed and ordained to the curation
 thereof: which bicause they are compounded with Quick
 siluer, the greatest nūber doe abhorre & shun the vse ther-
 of, as poyson. Therefore bicause I rightly note that euery
 contrarietie in opinion hath not a like ground in all per-
 sons: for some iudge by reason onely, some by affectiō good
 or ill to the authoz, others as it were, sweare themselves
 to the liking of other men: I haue thought it good, partly
 for the good wil I beare vnto the authoz, & partly bicause
 curtesie challengeth of mee some enterpryse, to lighten the
 labor of my friend, least any paper be lost, to set downe so
 plainly as I can, certaine cōtrouersies taken vp, of sundry
 men & holden of the most sort in these daies, of Quick sil-
 uer: wherby some allow, others disallow & Vnctions, Fu-
 mes, & Masses, deuilled & dayly frequented in & curation of
 the French Pockes: which that I may both do sufficiently,
 and also keepe mee vnder the conert of authoritie, I haue
 thought it good, not partly, but wholly, in translating
 to displye, and sette abroade, the mynde of Leonardus

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Botallus,

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Potallus, one who in this matter seemeth to haue stuet seuerely . Wherefoze without continuance of further circumstances , let vs turne directly to the tenor of his words.

FOR the most parte , we doe maruaile at sundrie kindes of liuing creatures , which so doe imitate their leader, that what way so euer he taketh, the rest without all further search, doe follow in order: lyke as the maister Bee, gouerneth the swarme, and the belweather the whole flocke , in lyke sorte the band of souldiours followeth the Captaine, so that vpon him almost alway , dependeth the lyfe, and death, of the whole armie . So some Whistions in lyke maner led, no other wise, then as horses, either holden in with the bydle, or pricked forwardes with the spurres, dare commend , or else reprove onely those thinges which some other, to whome they seruilly minister, hath praised or despised, neither by right experience, nor any firme reason, endeavouring either to allow, or disprove them . Hence cometh it, that the most sorte doe detest Quick siluer, as a pernicious popson, hauing no notable reason to persuaade them vnto it, saue onely, that in some auncient wryters they haue found it to be so : adding moreouer, that the miners, and guilders, which with dayly vse, doe handle, cleanse, and digge the same, are oft times troubled with drawing to gether of the sinewes, as also with contraction some time of the vpper eye lyd, otherwhiles of the nether : they bring in besides , all the accidents following that kinde of medicine : and some are not ashamed to affirme that the bones of such patients are putrified through the Quick siluer, contained in their medicines.

But here peraduenture it shall not be amisse to produce the words of Montan, touching this matter , they be these : for alwayes to whome soeuer it is applyed, (speaking of Quick siluer,) it driueth back, and perceth mightely

mightely, it agreeth with nothing but gold, and through the exceeding coldnesse, and pearcing might therof, whether it haue that of his owne speciall forme or otherwise, it driueth back, and killeth as poyson, when it meeteth with principal members: Wherefore the auncient Physicion did abhorre it, though the Arabians did admit the same: but thou shalt finde that the Greekes neuer vsed it, I meane the auncient Greekes, such as was Hippocrates, Galen, Oribasius, and Alexander Trallianus, behold therefore what Galen saith in his chapter of Quick siluer, I doe not know Quick siluer, but for poyson, and so speaketh no more thereof. A little after Mantan, speaking of Ioannes de Vigo, his liniment, saith: I also when I was a younger man, vsed this liniment, and seemed to haue healed some, when as in deede I haue not healed them, but the disease returned worse then before: which when I perceiued, I turned mee straight to Galen, and acknowledged that Quick siluer, driueth back all things that it meeteth, and enlarged the wayes, and expelleth whatsoeuer humour it findeth, and this mouing ceaseth not, vntil the thick burnt, and flegmatick humour be repulled by the force thereof.

And for bicause the outer parts are anoynted, therefore the humours are constrained to go back againe, and to come into the inmost of the bellie. &c. So therefore the breastes filled with that poyson, &c. But how good this is, you your selues iudge, whether it be well done or no, to drive backe againe to the nobler partes the euil matter, which of it selfe gathered forth to baser partes. Also consider with your selfe, whether that be a conuenient waie to purge the humour, &c. And for that cause, it falleth out afterward, that such persons haue their spiritual members alwaies affected, & lose their wonted naturall colour, and their gums become thinner, by reason of the humours which doe corrode, and fret those partes:

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to the teeth appeare long & black, through filthie vapours, whereby also the breath stinketh. &c. In these words seemeth to be contained the whole heape of arguments, wherewith Mantan and many others do vntruely accuse Quick siluer, of venenositie: or if it should not be grained poyson, yet, at the least, they determine the vse therof woorthie to be blamed, and vtterly detested, as a deadly medicine, and altogether contrarie to the nature of man, because they suppose, that the hurtfull matter, which nature heate diueth forth to the outer parts, receiveth by Quick siluer repulse againe into the inner parts: so they say it eateth the gummies, & maketh the teeth filthie, with stinking breath, and that it doth not (for all that) restore the pacient to perfect or continuing health, but rather set on a colour of health, for a space, so that it seemeth onely the pacient to be whole, but healeth him not in deed: all which things, thus objected against Quick siluer, if they were true, or the greater part of them, I also, together with the rest of this opinion, would iudge the same woorthie of all men to be detested: but first with a true and perfect balaunce, the right on both sides must be wayed, least (as is the manner of the vnlearned) by rash iudgement, we ascribe either vnderferued victorie, to those that are in deede to be despised, or giue vnwoorthie reproch to the wise and learned.

Begin we therefore at this opinion of Galen, or of those which affirme that Quick siluer is poyson. First we shal see that Galens words sound otherwise then as Mantan hath expessed them, which error I willingly do attribute to that booke of Galen, which Mantan perhaps at that time had, being corruptly translated: but these are the words of Galen: Quick siluer, is not a medicine that groweth by it selfe, but of the number of those that are by arte prepared, as is Ceruse, ærugon, Phoricum, and Letharge, I haue made no triall thereof, neither whether it killeth, being

being inwardly applyed. He now how Galen reprobeth Quick siluer : but were it so that he did disallow it, which many others truly doubt not to doe, is it therefore meete, that at their becks, we straight way confirme the same, as though we did wholly depend vpon their mouthes and eyes : no truly, without we meane continually to waue in minde : for all sides haue their meanes to defende their arguments : this man blameth it, he alloweth it, another bringeth in an obscure, and vndetermined opinion, what must we here doe, when opinions thus amongst themselves doe varie : forsooth aske counsell of Aristotle, Galen, and Reason : Galen refused not to credit the writings of Hippocrates, and other auncient writers, notwithstanding he onely trusted them so farre (as himselfe witnesseth) as that he might, if he once saw either reason or experience, stand against their sayings, easily varie from their opinions : and why not ? for is it fit that the auncient writers together, with all the fellowship of wise men, should haue ordained such lawes, as they themselves should allwaies afterward be tyed vnto. Veritie therefore is to be preferred in all things, which here to sift out, neither the thing it selfe, nor any authoritie doth forbid.

And because there are two waies to finde out the truth of any matter, that is to say, Demonstration, & Induction, the first bringing knowledge of those things, which are obscure, and dark to our vnderstanding, and the other of those things contained within the compasse of our capacitie : we will therefore by Induction, (which moueth nothing aboue our reach) enquire the veritie of this present case.

Now then : what doth our sence teach vs : you will say, contraction of the eye liddes, or peraduenture of some Nerves, in the bodies of such persons, which all their lyfe accustomed to handle Quick siluer.

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Why, but these argue not venenositie, but rather dyenesse: for those partes must needes be moze dyatone to gether, in which the moysture is expressely consumed. You will also alledge the inflammation of the iawes, and whole mouth, eating of the gummes, flare of the bellie, & other lyke consequents, which are sometime not boyde of perill: that these doe follow the vse of Quick siluer, no man can truely denie, but whether the qualitie there of yeldeth these things, first of all, and of it selfe, all men as yet doe not know: goe to then, what is it that enflameth diuers parts of the bodie, yea not sparing the bones, and that in such persons, as neuer tasted the vse of Quick siluer? what altereth their complexions to a leadie colour: yea, what moueth, nourisheth, & encreaseeth others, diuers and cruel accidents before any vse of Quick siluer, but the vitiate humoz onely: yea it is the same which after annoyntings troubleth the iawes & intrels so sharply. It is not that, which was spread abroad through the skinne, and extreme parts of the bodie: for that, together with the propertie of the medicine, and office of nature, is cast out in the sweates, and insensible vapours: but in dede it is that, which being not as yet vitiated, strayed abroad among the inward parts: but so as it was euen ready to flow to the outward parts, wher it would haue put on corruption, and nourished the disease.

But here to some, perhaps I offer hould of contradiction, because I speak of the expulsion of the humoz, which as yet is not infected: which notwithstanding bringeth cruell accidents, whilest it is so plenteously disturbed out to the iawes, or straight gut: for such things are not wont to chaunce without some putrifaction of humors, this ought (of truth) to be no meruaile, that is, that such accidents arise through a humoz, which whilest it lay within, was boyde of corruption: but being come into the outward partes, doth putrifie: for if blood moze then delw,
flow

flow into any part, the same of necessitie, wheresoeuer it is, is chaunged into a qualitie diuers from his natural, or turned into matter, or by artes ayde, or natures help cast forth, which thing is evidently offered vnto vs, by sound persons, when they are annointed with Quick silver: for they are ouertaken by the very same accidents, as are those patients, being annointed, whome this disease more cruelly handeth, which thing I haue obserued in Barbour's, and my seruants, which vsed to annoynt these patients, being ignorant of the effect of the medicine, whome straight way feared themselves to be catcht with the same disease, because they were vrged with the lyke accidents, as those patients whome they had annoynted, that is to say, with flux of the belly, or mouth, eating of the gummes, stinking breath, inflammation, blcers, &c. although in affected bodies all these fall out worse, both for the vitiositie of the humors, and much annoynting.

But now tell me: was this sound man replenished with the infected humors: here hence we may gather, that humors of necessitie do fall into putrefaction, if they be carryed into any part more plenteously then is requisite, & there beyond nature make their tariaunce: whereby followeth that the parte being loden with the multitude of humors, or annoyed with their gluish sliminesse, both the concoctiue and expulsiue facultie therof is made weaker: and thence cometh obstruction, retention of humors, payne, putrefaction, vlcer, and stinking sauour: but returne we from whence we haue digressed. Therefore the multitude and vitiositie of humors, rushing into the iawes or fundament, by the consent of most Physicians are iudged the authors and maintainers of these accidents, Quick silver being the moving cause, whence then can they gather other arguments of his venenositie: for being taken inwardly it sleaeth not. Of a cer-

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taintie there are many Iesters, which for the pleasure of rich men, or for a small hire doe swallow three or foure, or tenne ounces of Quick siluer, without any damage, auoiding the same immediately after by stoule: one of these I knew my selfe, and I heare there be many others such: Moreover, I know those that haue accustomedly for xl. or lx. dayes, taken pilles containing Quick siluer, without hurt at all, nay rather with commoditie: yea, others I know to haue bene perfectly healed, onely by the meanes of those pilles. Also those bodies, which now by continuance, are euen confounded with the pocks, and can by no other meanes be helped, onely Quick siluer (as a diuine refuge) doth for the most part deliuer and restore them to their auncient libertie of health, or so neere that as may be: yea, sometime into a better state, then nature would haue graunted, though that vnto those, which waste more time in reasoning and discoursing, then in practise & handling of the things, doe seeme a thing difficult to be credited: notwithstanding continual vse of experimēts doth sufficiently persuaide vs of this matter. I pray you what reason would haue persuaaded men, y any water could be of such force, as to melt Iron, or deuide gold fro siluer, had not experience first noted y same vnto vs: truely there are many things which being onely by disputation esteemed, doe set before our eyes an impotēcie of that final effect, which vse sometime proueth possible: it is not requisite therfore, onely w reasons to contend, where induction is able to beare rule. It cureth not all patiēts y haue y pocks, I graūt: for commonly the tendernesse, or disobedience of the patient, else the slownesse, or vnskillfulnesse of the artist, or likewise the vehemencie of the disease it selfe, being confirmed in a weake bodie, prohibiteth curation: yea some of those death onely doth exclude, vnlesse they escape by the great power of God: but shall we impute that to Quick siluer, as his proper nature: then what other medicines

euen

even in those diseases, which they are accustomed to de-
 pleasure in, doe alway purchase þ wished ende: Anointing w
 quick siluer, maketh þ mouth stinking, not alway noꝝ in
 all persons: foꝝ those are excepted, whose flure of the belly
 freeth, in some it is in short time amended, & those are they
 that vse tēperate diet, great eaters it holdeth long, & much
 drinkers of vndelaid wine, & such, beside this, many other
 accidents doth byge. But were it so, y this anointing shuld
 alwaies after cōtinue, & that with euery patiēt, would not
 any man, foꝝ all that, being stirred w paine, & eaten with
 vlcers, chuse rather, w an vnsauery breath (which neuer-
 theles is not hurtful to himselfe) to liue longer & quietly,
 thē w dayly languishing paines, in short time to dye: you
 wil say, the bones of some of those patients, are found coꝝ-
 rupted: I graūt, but y is cōmon to both, to wit, both those
 which are annointed, & those which this disease cōsumeth,
 not hauing vsed quick siluer at all. Neither doth quick sil-
 uer, (if iudgemēt be takē frō those vlcers, wherto it is ap-
 plied) shew any note, oꝝ token of poison at al: foꝝ if it finde
 thē faire, & void of default, it skinneth & closeth thē vp: and
 those y be rebellious (if diligēt respect hath bene giuen to
 the p̄paring and purging of the bodie inwardly, as be-
 commeth a reasonable artist) it coꝝrecteth and attendeth.
 Then it now remaineth that the aduersarie say it is woꝝ-
 thie to be out of vse, in the art of medicine, bicause by his
 coldnes, it driueth back the hurtful humoꝝs into the inner
 parts: yea, but y is no easie matter to be grāted to, foꝝ y thē
 many other discōmodities shuld ensue: foꝝ it wold repressē
 þ blood also: wherby þ hart & liuer, thꝛough such headlong
 reflux of vitiated humoꝝs, driue back frō all þ parts of the
 bodie, shuld be cōstrained to shew their last act in their of-
 fices. The like must needs follow, (oꝝ peraduenture woꝝle)
 if you cōtend y the vitiated humoꝝs, seuered from blood, oꝝ
 forced into the inner parts, bicause the bowels cannot go-
 uerne these in like order, as if they were mixed w blood.

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Further

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Furthermoze (if euerie point be diligently wayed,) we shall be forced to confesse the accesse and going forward of humoꝝ to the middle bellie, to be altogether impossible: what bicause nature hath graunted no such free passage of the wayes, and that the contrarie might of the bowels may inhibite their passage, as also bicause that Limie flegme cannot be caried forth to the skinne, wherefoze it is not to be iudged, that from the skinne, are driuen those thick and glewie humoꝝ, which come to be cast out, at the mouth or fundament.

Also if there should be such repulsion of the humoꝝ, that are nere about the skinne, vnto the middest of the bodie, then needes should those humoꝝ also blister, eate and inflame the bowels, and that moze vehemently, then whilst it remained about the skinne and muscles: for that then they were diuided into diuers parts: but they must needes be vnited if they be brought to gether to the centre or middest: and so it is requisite that most of all they excell in force: for a vertue vnited is alway stronger, then when it is into diuers parts distributed.

But let vs graunt that which is not, that is to saye, that these humoꝝ are driuen from the outward parts, to the inner, for repulsion of it selfe is not to be resisted, or otherwise, it should be lawfull to repell at no time: Merely in such a place repulsion is to be faulted, when any thing happeneth preiudiciall to the natural office of the partie: or we account it woꝛthie no praise, if in taking away the first affect, it stirre vp an other of no lesse greuance, or if it shall profit nothing, although it doe no hurt.

Let vs now examine, what in this businesse, repulsion is wont to yelde, geuing our reason by dayly examples, what humoꝝ thou wouldest haue expulled to the inner parts, those doth nature cast forth, with light labour, and in short space, by those wayes, that are most apt
and

and prepared for the expulsion of all hurtful things, that is to saye, by the mouth and fundament, whereby the patients afterward lyue without grieffe, which before that, being bered with sundrie paines, esteemed lyfe and death, thone as nere as the other. This repulsion therefore is not to be accounted a fault.

But euen now timely occasion is offered to aske, how it commeth, that after the outward affects of the bodie being appeased, such flux at the mouth or bellie is excited, and yet the humors, which did eate, loade, and occupie the outer parts, not being repercuted, when as this is manifest in the bodie, after the vse of Quick siluer, neither any right inuented reason, seemeth to admit the driving back of the humors that lyue without, it can be no point of rashnesse to esteeme in Quick siluer, to be a facultie that doth concoct and dissolue the humors, that lyue next the skinne, and also expulse, or at least, moue the expulsion of those humors that lurke within, or are newly made, all which, nature by no apter way could expell, or thrust out of the bodie, then by the bellie, or the mouth, chiefly in that the stomach is the principal part, that engendzeth, and keepeth flegme, of which specially, dayly diseases (I will not saye sharpe diseases) are excited, & renewed: And it is certaine, that both this flegme, and yelow coler also, most aptly purged by the rehearsed wayes, and commodiously by the belly, the rest of all other superfluous humors.

But by what fourme or office, nature is by this kinde of remedie stirred, and helped to the driving out of this disease, and this most froward humor, seemeth a secret altogether hid, from humane minde and vnderstanding: yet this vse teacheth vs, that by the applycation thereof, inflammations are put away, and vlcers aptly concocted, mūdifed, incarnated, dzyed and cicatrized, which things truely doe argue a temperate heate, with dzynesse: for

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without heate, humors are not disposed to breath out by the pores, neither without drynesse, are they to moue. Of which properties, if thone or both should excede measure in his temperature, such things could not temperatly ensue. It is farre vnlike, & such things can procede of coldnesse, which some doe impute vnto quick siluer, bicause in handling it is verie cold, beleuing also that the flure of the mouth & belly, which commeth by & vse therof, is brought to passe by repercussion.

But liethens the seuerall and proper difference hereof, (or if you will) the fourme may onely by common, & coniecturall meanes, be confirmed, & that such disputation seemeth sometime to containe more difficultie then profit, I haue thought it best, not any further to lengthen the talke of the knowledge therof, bicause (as they saye) the effect (I meane) of knowledge is presently knowen, when as the reason, or efficient cause it selfe is hidden, accounting not this thing onely vnknotone to Philosophers, but also many others, in rehearsall of which we haue not purposed here to stand: but to say somewhat for example sake.

Who is he that either exquisitely, or after what sort soeuer, doth know the fourmes of purging medicines, in asinuch as they are purging: and notwithstanding euery skilful Philition, doth minister the with happie successe, trusting not to reason, but experience: neither (sometime) without commoditie, doe women, ignorant people, & runners about, being altogether carelesse of & fourme of medicines, vse both these and also other kindes of medicines: but fortune (if at any time they touch the true scope) and not arte dothe helpe them: so they that make Globes, or Cardes, and Dials, either to shew the heire of the daye, or to distinguish the parts of the world, vse to touch their needles with the Adamant stone, although in dede they be altogether ignorant of & cause, why the Adamant still turneth his face towards the North.

And

And these examples may suffice, which onely I thought good to this ende to propose, that so, the younger sorte, or such as be ouer curious, and to the searching out of causes aboue measure enclined, may y sooner lighten themselves of such vnpromisable labour, least that, busying themselves about these causes, the finall ende of which, mans wisdom may not reach, sodainly being wearied, by and by, in a displeasure, they despise other things, which might well be attained vnto.

But it shall not be amisse here also to remember, that the vse of Quick siluer, is not onely, not void of daunger, but rather that it doth sometime bring mortall men into diuers anguishes and high perills of life: yet so, all that, it is not simply to be blamed, and altogether detested, but in such sorte to be accused of hurt, as all other remedies, which possesse any excellēt facultie, that is to say, of heat, or cold, purging, or eating: so, what doe meats, or pure wine, or water, if they be either aboue the strength of nature, or vntimely gozed in: and no other wise shall it be with him, that vseth this medicine negligently, or rather to an vnruely patient, in which doing, he shall neither purchase praise, nor the sicke enioy commoditie, but far otherwise: if he shall be obedient to reason, and thou prudently behaue thy selfe, especially, if thou haue often obserued the operation of this medicine, vnder the appointment of some woorthy artist, accompyting it an inhumaine, nay rather vniust act, both in this, & also through the whole bodie of Physicke, to hazard any thing, onely by reason, opinion, or bookes: for none of these by themselves, neither all ioyned together, doe so safely & spedely succour (when occasion is offered to practise) as doth prudent experience which same also, without doubt (although it be not then to be called prudent) is but maimed, if it be senered from reason: whereas being ioyned to reason, it needeth nothing.

Thus

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Thus far Botallus, who not onely inferreth all such points of controuersie, as curious heads doe stidly holde, to the detestation of Quick siluer, and so as a iust friend of nature and arte, necessarily refute them, leading his aduerlaries to sundrie inconueniences in their owne opinions: but also aduisedly noteth the daunger that ensueth the neglected or disobeyed vse thereof, whereby we learne, that the vse of Quick siluer in asmuch as it is vsed, is not onely not to be discommended, but also with admiration to be entertained of all those which faithfully studie and earnestly enioyne themselves to the reliefe & comfort of afflicted persons, since that the vtilitie thereof is chiefly in this disease so notable: yelding health to the bodie after a meruailous maner, if (as testifieth the same autho^r) it be ministred according to arte: cleansing the bodie of humors: the subtil, and next the skinne, by po^ry euaporations, but the tough, and within lying, by the iawes and nether bellie: so that it seemeth wonderfull how shortly, and how well it worketh the effect. Therefore thus iustly entertaining the vse thereof, let vs also heedely note, that such be our care and diligence in thadiministration, as that neither the patients, through our rashnesse, haue cause to open their mouthes against our vnskilfulnesse, nor we occasion iustly to complaine of their intemperance, both which we must studie to preuent: least we workethilie purchase the blemish of deserued ignomie.

FINIS. Iohn Banester.



WILLIAM PICKE- ring Gent. of London

Chirurgion, his Epistle in the behalfe
of the Author.



I alwaies was the common order of the wise & graue Philosophers, at such times as they did set forth any woꝝkes, woꝝthie of comendations, extending to the weale publike, to haue the same beuew & scene of some graue and wise Fathers, to the intent that if any thing were not perfected, it might by them be amended, so y nothing should escape, that might breed infamous reports to their woꝝkes. Thus they dyd for two causes, the one as I haue said, to escape the slanders of vnbridled Asses, whose heads are so freighted with grosse vnderstanding, that it is not possible any sense or reason of any woꝝthie woꝝkes, should take place in so baren a soyle.

The other cause was for that the wise and learned should ioine sentence a right in their woꝝkes: but what shall I say to these times y we now liue in, there is nothing so well penned, whether it tend either to religion, Philosophie, Physick, Chirurgerie, or any art whatsoever, but some blind Romish carping sot, wil inueigh against it. But let not y either dismay you, nor any other good meaning artist whatsoever, that labours in publication of any arte, to set the same out in our mother tongue, to the comfort of such as doe not vnderstand any other language.

P.i.

Dh,

Oh, what commoditie brings it vnto vs, & to what great knowledge doth it make sensible now to attaine vnto, (God be prayled for the same) and in speciall to this our arte of Chirurgerie, wherein I am a member in the same facultie. Therefore seing & reading your woꝝks, not only here in London, but taking y^e same wth me to Cambridge, had the same seene, perused & cōferred with others, & men of deep & expert knowledge in Phil. & Chyrurg. whose lyking was such, as they wished the same to be published, to y^e helpe of the vnlearned, wherby they might gather such fruits, as they may eschew the daunger of ignorance, and safely help & cure those y^e are infected wth any of those grēfs there nominated, & as it hath ben heretofore obscure & in hidden manner kept close, for y^e our foꝝmer authoꝝs were altogether vnacquainted with so odious a disease, named Morbus Gallicus, or Lues Venerea, vntill the tyme of the wars betwene y^e French king & the Neapolitanes, which was the yeaꝛe of our Lord. 1494. This disease first appeared at that sege of Naples, so that it was then vknowne, but so infectious, as it hath since that time crept into all Realmes: but to effect cleane boyde of helpe, except of late yeaꝛes diuers sought meanes to remedie the same, so well as they could for that present, but since it is so crept in amongst vs in England, as it is most behofeful and necessary to the practicioners of this arte, to be most expert and cunning in the application of remedies for the same. Wherefoꝛe behold I pray you, & with diligēce read & solow these woꝝks of the authoꝛ of this little pamphlet of our painefull brother, Maister William Clowes, Chirurgio, who hath set foꝛth the true & right methode of curing this disease, explaining vnto vs not onely his owne practise, but the latter authoꝝs that hath writtē of y^e same disease, as Calmetheus, Falopius, Nicholas Masse, Rondolecius, with other, whose woꝝks therein most learnedly & effectually is set foꝛth to vs in the Latine tongue, therfoꝛe let him

him that hath vnderstanding of his arte, what so euer he professe, be laboursonie therein, applying by all possible meanes he may, the perfect knowledge therof: other wise he shewes him selfe a sluggish Drone and sot.

I cal here to memory, a statute enacted by Amasis the Aegiptian king, who caused it to be proclaimed, that all & euery one, liuing within the limnets of his land, should be called to an yearely accompt, & giue a true reckoning to the Magistrate of the prouince, where they liued, how they spent their time, and whereupon they were maintained, which who so did not, he was condemned to suffer sharpe and extreme punishment, vnto which singular lawe and most politike ordenance, the custome of the Gymnosophists of India, seemed most agreable, among whō, such as by their dayly labour, brought to their parents none aduantage, should lose their middayes meale, for their negligence and idlenesse.

With certaine Ilanders in Spaine, named Balcares, this was an vse & receiued order, that the mother should shew the sonne a marke to shote at, which if he did hitte with his arrow, then had he for his desert, meate mesurably ministred, but if he failed and was either short or gone, or wyde, in directing his shaft, then was fasting the penaltie of his amisse.

Euen so, he is not worthie to liue, who lyke an idle and slothfull Drone, doth nothing that deserueth lyfe: In all the Elements and other Cetestiall bodies, God hath set them in such estate, that naturally they are neuer idle, but still occupied in their offices, wherevnto by and through diuine prouidence, they are assigned.

The Heauen it selfe, which compasseth the whole worlde, moueth it selfe orbicularlie, that is, in circle. The Sunne and the Moone, haue theyz distincte according to eternall appointment:

P. 4.

To

AN EPISTLE.

to the one is committed the gouernment of the daye, to the other is appointed the guiding of the night, the wyndes keeping conuenient places and regions, blow with continuall blasts, The Signes of the Zodiack, one with another, obserue their p̄script times of circular mouing:

The Earth lying barren and fruitlesse in the comfortlesse time of winter, maketh a large mends of that idlenesse, with yelding a goodly and gallant crop, in the pleasant season of Summer, when as all Trees, Plants and herbes, doth yelde their fruites. I say therefore let vs busse our bzaines about the marking and considering of the spreading Vine: let vs occupie our cogitations and wit in weying of the pretious Pearles which it doth yeld, to the singuler comfort and delectation of mans heart.

Let vs prudently (I say) ponder with what faithfulness and trustie service, the Earth being the mother of all things, imbzalet h̄ seede cast into hir bosome, nourisheth it with the milke of hir owne pappes, ministreth conuenient sustenance vnto it, that it springeth vp and groweth gallantly: whereby it turneth to the succour of man in due season.

Doth not the verie moneths throughout the yeare, successiuely and in due order, performe their seuerall offices, who at any time can proue the contrarie? Wherefore if so be that all these creatures, some being of most excellencie, other some of basenesse, and some againe of indifferencie, shew such obedience and dutifulnesse in accomplishing the lawes and statutes, which nature (not without singuler prouidence) hath made, and from all beginnings enacted and established, all and euerie one of them in their kinde, some to yeld increase, & some againe to other seruices not vnnecessarie, were it not an intolerable shame, that man (whome God hath made lord and owner of all speciall benefits) should lye tumbling vpon the bed of ease, and shrowde himselfe, head and eares in sloth,

slothfulnesse: that he should (as it were) putrifie & rot
 in idlenesse. What man is there that will think this a-
 lovable, who can lyke of it, but such bottell headed lub-
 bers, as neither haue in the discretion, reason, wisdom, e,
 iudgement, nor any other propertie praise worthe: such
 there is, but I thinke not well borne, or at least not wel
 minded towards the comoditie of his countrie nor coun-
 trimen, but in great bzaury they aduaunce such runne-
 gate empires as you in your booke doe mention, these
 sorts I say, are better fed the taught, it is shewed by their
 doings, & grossenesse of wyt: they dwell by the butchers,
 and often doth surfet of raw meates and rotten fruites,
 whereby their stomackes are so swelled, that they must
 needes parbake and cast forth their malicious myndes
 against their countrie and countrie men. I craue pardon,
 let mee a little deale with these caitiffes, to explaine them
 out in their coulours: but first the occasion by the given,
 that moues me thus to inuect against them, is this, there
 is some one in this citie wel knowne, to be cast minded,
 so: that he is a supporter of runnagates and vagabondi-
 cal Chirurgions, such dogmatists, as fugitiuely run from
 country to country, from Realme to Realme, a quacksol-
 ning, most diabolically vsing Jugling & deceit, to delude
 common wealths, vsurping the name and title of the ho-
 nest artist and laborious student, as of late dayes was
 in England, one Valentine Rarsworne, a man singuler-
 ly experimented in deceits, boyd of knowledge, a deceit-
 full Alcumist, a proud prating Paracelcian, & yet in deed
 no Paracelcian, but an vsurper of that name. I speake
 not against the good workes of the right Paracelcian, no
 moze doth the autho:, with whome I haue cōferred with
 in Alcumie, but those Empyrickes who in deed are
 schollers of Thesalus, such as are and haue bene whip-
 ped and banished from Citie to Citie, such was his mai-
 ster Rarsworne, whose desciple he was: what he gathe-

AN EPISTLE.

red of him is apparant, the one fled and gon for feare of an yench bord, the other tarying behinde with infamie, whose forehead is made of Steele, and strong enough, his helmet of Copper, his bootes of Brasse, yet beggerly enough: yet proude as Icarus the sonne of Dedalus, who by the help of his wings, laboured to flie in the aire, ouer land and sea, to escape the examination and displeasure of Minos, King of Crete. As craftie and cunning in Jugling, as Prometheus, father of Deucalion, which vnder tooke upon him to make men of claye: yet more I must needes speake of him, he is seruisable for no service of our Prince, his owne selfe hath so betrayed the secrets of his heart, whereby he purchased one of the strongest prisons in London, and lykely to haue had a cart, which was to good for his desert: yet the prattling set, will take on him great matters, and performe small. A Chirurgion most fit to serue, if battaile be bidden against butterflies, against Myle, against Fleas, or against Frogs, hap hazard it is if he be not prest out for a principall Chirurgion, but if war be proclaimed against men of courage and valiaunce, content thy selfe man, thou art no fit fellow to serue in such place, why? I am I were, a deformed and ill fauored bodie in proportion, is a liuely representation of a vitious and ill disposed nature, so that it is a necessarie consequent, that as his bodie is crooked, Crabtree lyke, and growne out of all order, so his minde is monstros, and itained with manie soule qualities.

I deeme him deformed, whose speeches seekes to depraue the good artists, and setting hand to writing to defame him, whose good actes are manifest, he to giue praise of wysedome and learning, to a fraudulent empiricke, and discommending the true and knowne artist in his profession. I may compare him to the Cuiurer of Fontano, who cast out a diuel, not with exorcismies or practises of arte Magical, but with the filthynesse of a foule mouth, whiles
his

A fit Inne
for such a
guest.

his tongue runne at randon, and found no ende where to be quiet.

Let not this malepart chāpion dismay you, no; ante of his sect, but proceed stil in your studies, make open as you haue begū, y^e which yet restith in you. I thāke you, I haue (as I befoze haue said) had the perusing of your booke, I speake not to flatter you, but the truth, and persist still to the aduancement of that most worthy arte, & to the defacing of those prating parasites.

I protest to the uttermost of my poore abilitie, to stande with you in all truth: I haue found you sound and sure, I haue wrought with you and you with mee, in great and dangerous workes, God be prayled, to the health of the patients, and our owne credites. Well I wil a little returne againe to my former words, wishing euery man accordyng to y^e knowledge he is indued with, to be bigilent and laborious therin, & not to be loiterers, no; wallow our selues in the bed of slothfulnesse, but leue some token behinde vs worthy of memozy, as doth y^e author of this booke, other-wise we be & shalbe accōpted liker then brute beasts, of no vnderstanding, sithens then brute beastes, that be estranged from reason, & other creatures indued with lyfe, leaue vnto vs certaine testimonies of their sustained labours, which are in our sight, as it were loking-glasses, wherein to beu and behold the foulnesse of our slothfulnesse, some beastes there are, which vnto vs are most profitable, by yelding y^e increase of their bodies, for our succour and maintenance, and as they are vnto man principall benefites, so to themselves & to their kinde, they are most louing and tender, very selue or none at all, are there to be found, so barren or fruitlesse, which yelde not some commoditie or other for our behoofe, and since, that all things saue man onely, hath & doth discharge their seuerall duties abundantly, onely we miserable wretches, are behind hand, & haue not paid our perely

AN EPISTLE.

perely rent, which if we paye not, then are we not lyke to make any clayme or challenge for a quittance. Let vs (for shame) starte out of the Cabbine of this carelesnesse: let vs shake of this slouthfulnesse, and now at length call to remembraunce, what reproch and infamie doth flowe from Idlenesse: and let vs catch the plough by the hand, as you haue done, and lustely lyft vp the mattock and spade, and fall a deluing, to make knowne hidden secrets, which if you doe labour therein as you haue begun, then you shew your selfe a good member, and purchase for euer a good name. Well, God blesse you and your woakes, now and euer;

so I take my leane. From my
house in Long lane,
nere

Smithfeld, the thirde
of Nouember.

1585.

Your louing friend & brother,
William Pyckering Chirur-
gion.



WILLIAM GOODRVS GENT.

Maister in Chirurgie, in commendation
of this work.

I needes must count Appelles wife,
Although he were a skilfull man,
That did not trust his owne deuise,
But would haue others iudge and scan,
What was a misse and what was well,
Whereby he made his worke excell.

Yet dyd not he amend the shooe,
Vpon the Taylors fault he found,
For then should he but so vndoe,
The work that was both good & found,
But if a Crippel said he hault,
The Painter mended foote and fault.

So he that painfully hath pend,
This skilfull booke of Surgerie,
I needes must praise and eke defend,
Both worke and workman worthely,
For men of learning, skill, and fame,
Far passing me, commends the same.

So what exceptions Taylors takes,
Against the shooe, it shall not skill,
Or men vnlearned that enuie makes,
Against this booke to beare ill will.
I GOODRVS do the same commend
And wish him well, and so I end.

FINIS.

Q.

THO.

THOMAS TVRSWEL.

Qui leuat orphanos modo paupertate granatos,
Qui tulit afflictis gaudia læta viris:
Qui dedit auxilium: Qui consolatur egenis,
Qui leuat oppressos, carcere, morte, nece:
Qui iustis dat iustæ viris: Qui fœdera pacis
Nutrit, & omnigenis, munera larga dedit:
Maxima qui præbet, miseræ solatia vitæ,
Tristitiaque leuat, corda repleta graui,
Laus est magna, decus maius, sed fame perennis,
Quæ non est Stigijs interitura vadis.
Laus tibi sic duplex detur (Clous) gloria duplex
Et bona cum tuleris, plurima plura feres.

FINIS.



THO.

62
IOHN GERARD CHIRVRGION,

to his friend Maister William Clowes,

IN me wants skill, and eke aduised eye,
To coate or mend, the thing that is amisse,
The graue and learned hardly can deny,
But that this worke, by me ill mendid is,
My barren sconfe hath little skill in this,
And other studies layde my Muse to rest,
Who dulde my sprights or senses at the least.

Some errors yet, if any such there be,
Clowes willing minde may quickly mend a new,
For wysemen winck, when often times they see,
Yet fooles are blynde, when most they seme to vew.
Of proude contempt, this mischiefe doth ensue,
That he which scornes, the fruit of honest toyle,
In follies puddle may him selfe go moyle.

The wisest men, for that they mortall are,
May runne amisse, and not keepe leuel still,
Yet reade and iudge, what paines and toylesome care
He hath endured, to purchase thy good will,
Which no man may, bicause we be so ill,
For Carpers, be with enuie fraughted so,
Still finding faults, at things they doe not know.

He frames his penne, to doe his cuntry good,
Whose honest mynde, deserues a Lawrel Crowne,
Who is content, to spend his purse and blood,
To call againe, our auncesters renowne,
Which for our sinnes long time hath bene kept downe,
But looke herein, and thou shalt learning finde,
Sufficient store, to please the courteous mynde.

To wryte of myrth, delights no whit the drone,
To much of wyt, doth loth the foolish sot,

Qij.

The

The captious mate, would serue his minde alone,
With taunts and frumps, which may not be forgot,
Except he mend, the thing he knoweth not,
He pleaseth none, that would content vs all,
And may sit still, that ryseth still to fall.

I leaue thee now, my pen afords no more,
Desire of ende puls back my sencelesse vayne,
Looke thou for praise, by men of learned lore,
Despise the scoffe, that growes from Momus brayne,
For me: I honor thee, for taking paine,
And wish to all, that spend their time amisse,
Would fix their pennes, to write such works as this.

FINIS.

De absentibus nihil nisi bonum.

John Gerad.



